TRADE AND INDUSTRY

17 February 1972 Volume 6 No 7 10p

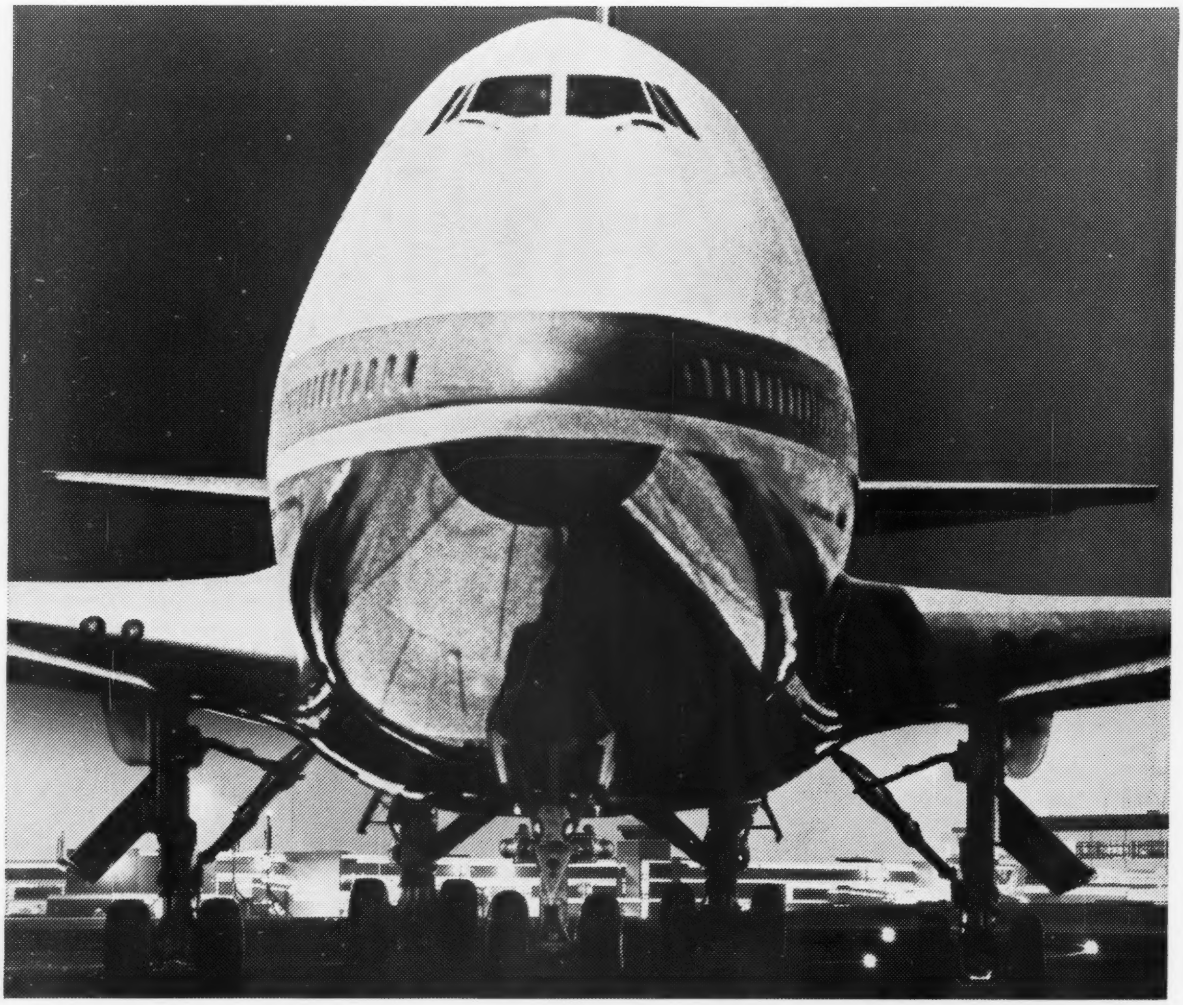
Trade fairs in Belgium

ECGD scheme for overseas investment insurance

Retailers stocks in December

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Anglo-Hungarian trade arrangement



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As a result of the effect of power cuts on production, this issue of *Trade and Industry* has been reduced to 32 pages. A certain amount of regularly published material has therefore been held over or discarded. Distribution of the Journal has also been delayed. We apologise to readers for any inconvenience.

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Trade fairs in Belgium

by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Brussels

British firms which regularly exhibit at trade fairs in Europe have tended in the past to concentrate on the major international fairs in Germany and France. But with the prospect of British entry to the European Communities in a year's time many firms have been investigating the facilities for exhibiting at trade fairs in other EEC countries. This article is intended as a brief guide to those Belgian fairs which seem likely to be of interest to British firms at the present time. It does not cover all the trade fairs in Belgium, many of which have only a local appeal. Brief details of 35 international fairs are given in the table. Further details can be obtained from the organisers, whose addresses are given in each case. The Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry, Tower Block, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, will also be pleased to give further information and advice, particularly on the possibility of arranging Joint Venture Schemes. A second article in this series will give further details.

Exhibition facilities

NEARLY all the main Belgian international fairs are held in Brussels at either the Palais du Centenaire or the Centre Rogier. The Centre International Rogier is situated in the centre of Brussels near the Gare du Nord. Four exhibition halls covering a total area of 12,000 sq. m. and three conference rooms of 100 sq. m. are available. There is a covered parking area for 700 cars. Several good hotels are within walking distance. The Centre Rogier is near one of the stations on the semi-metro (now under construction).

The Palais du Centenaire is within easy access from the centre of town (15 minutes by car), there is a regular tram service, and taxis are always available. The original buildings were built for the 1936 exhibition, and have been added to subsequently, principally for the 1958 World Fair. There are now 10 halls covering a total area of ±100,000 sq. m. Additionally four conference rooms are available with capacities of 500 people, 220 people and two of 30-40 people. There is an uncovered parking area of 220,000 sq. m. This parking area can also be used for open-air exhibitions. No hotel accommodation is available for exhibitors or visitors within the exhibition complex, but there are a few pension hotels in the immediately surrounding area. Plans have been published for a new exhibition building (the Brussels Trade Mart) incorporating a hotel on a site next to the Palais du Centenaire.

The two other main exhibition centres are at Ghent and Liege. The Palais des Floralies at Ghent is near the town centre and has a total covered area of 52,000 sq. m. divided into six halls with an additional 4,000 sq. m. uncovered area. The Flanders International Fair is held there annually in September. The Palais des Expositions at Liège has one main hall of 20,000 sq. m. and an uncovered area of 10,000 sq. m. near the centre of the city. Three commercial fairs are organised annually, the most important one being the September International Fair.

There has been a steady move in Belgium towards the development of trade fairs with access limited to trade visitors only or with certain days reserved for trade visitors. The Foire Internationale de Bruxelles was created by the Brussels city

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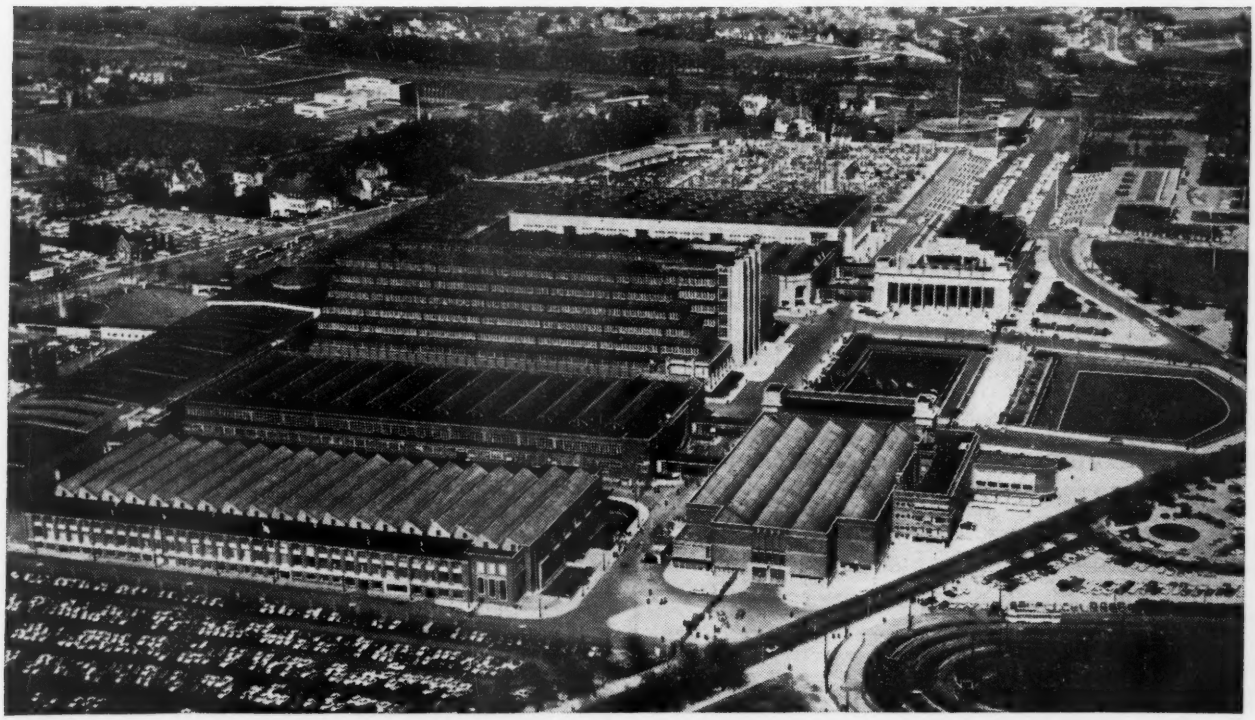

The Palais du Centenaire in central Brussels is one of the two main exhibition sites in Belgium. The Brussels International Trade Fair building, with four halls, sees 11 major events this year.

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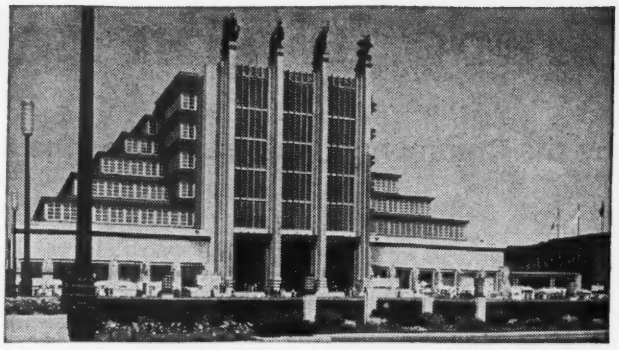

The silhouette of the enormous Central Hall is well-known to the hundreds of thousands of businessmen who meet at the Brussels International Fair every year.

BELGIAN FAIRS

continued

authorities to organise fairs and exhibitions held in the Palais du Centenaire. The first phase of its activities was to organise a general exhibition every year covering some 50,000 sq. m. and presenting a wide variety of consumer and industrial products. The first exhibition took place in 1919.

This annual exhibition has now been adapted to suit present-day requirements by splitting off some specialised sectors to form independent exhibitions. In addition to the annual Foire Commerciale de Bruxelles which now concentrates on consumer goods and is held in April-May, seven specialised fairs are organised by the Foire Internationale, which also participates in the organisation of eight others. It has a special section which will arrange accommodation for foreign visitors on request.

Belgian trade fairs attract a substantial number of worthwhile visitors from Belgian firms and growing numbers from firms in neighbouring countries. Any British firm which is considering making a substantial sales effort in the Belgian market should therefore include in its review the possibility of exhibiting at a Belgian trade fair. Those fairs which seem likely to be of most interest to British firms are the Salon du Bâtiment, Salon de l'Equipement Municipal, Food Business, Salon de l'Equipement Medical, Euroclima, Salon de l'Equipement Industriel, Intermat, and Textirama.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. A second article on trade with Belgium will be next in the series.

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BELGIAN TRADE FAIRS 1972, 1973

Fair	Products covered	Next fair	Place	Date of last British J.V. and organising body	Firms exhibiting last time		Organising body
Paint Technical Show	Paint	Nov. 1972 biennial trade and public	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC	98 4	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Salon du Travail du Bois	Woodworking machinery	Dec. 9-17, 1972 biennial trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Sweden	342 4 1	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Salon de l'Equipement Industriel	Industrial equipment	May 1972 biennial trade	Palais Centenaire	1970 Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers	Total Foreign UK	270 23 5	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Foire Internationale de Gand	International	Sept. 1972 annual public	Palais des Floralies		Total EEC UK Swiss Morocco	397 14 2 1 1	Palais des Floralies, 9000 Ghent.
Foire Commerciale de Liège	Commercial	Sept. 1972 annual public	Palais des Expositions		Total EEC UK	532 27 1	Société Coopérative Foire Internationale de Liège, 6 av. Malvoz, 4000 Liege.
Textirama	Textile, carpets, furnishing fabrics, knitwear, clothing	Feb. 4-8, 1972 annual trade	Palais des Floralies Ghent		Total EEC Austria Prague	268 37 2 1	Textirama, Martelaarslaan 14, 9000 Ghent
Vestirama	Textiles, clothing	Sept. 22-27, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC India	137 24 1	Textirama, Martelaarslaan 15 9000 Ghent
Instrurama	Scientific instruments	Apr. 11-19, 1972 triennial trade	Centre Rogier		62 exhibitors representing 34 countries		U.D.I.A.S. Instrurama, av. Slegers 203, 1150 Brux.
Salon International de la Maroquinerie	Leather goods	Jan. 9-16, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier	1965	Total ECC	132 12	Cenem, rue du Progrès 52, 1000 Brux.
HORESCA	Hotel and restaurant equipment	January 10-13, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	108 3	Mm. Ruyseldt, av. Ed. Benes, 1080 Brux.
Salon International de l'Automobile	Motor cars, trucks, motors and cycles	Jan. 12-23, 1972 annual public	Palais Centenaire	1967	Total Swiss EEC	189 1 7	Salon Int. Automobile, 22 rue du Luxembourg, 1040 Brux.
Salon de la Maison Idéale	Decoration and furnishing of the home	Jan. 22-Feb. 6, 1972 annual public	Centre Rogier		Total Pakistan EEC	177 1 11	M.P. Milroud, av. du Domaine 179, 1190 Brux.
Semaine Internationale de l'Agriculture	Agricultural machines and implements	Feb. 6-13, 1972 biennial public	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Austria	391 36 1	U6 EXPO, ave. Louis Bertrand 9, 1030 Brux.
INDROPA	Perfumery and drysaltery	Feb. 12-15, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	76 1	Mm. Ruyseveldt, av. Ed. Benes, 1080 Brux.
UPAFI	Gift articles	Feb. 13-20 and Sept. 3-10, 1972 twice a year trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	90 2	M. Vermeulen, rue de la Mélodie 2, 1080 Brus.
Salon Intérnational du Batiment et des Arts Décoratifs	Building	Feb. 25-Mar. 5, 1972 annual trade and public	Palais Centenaire	1971 Building Materials Export Group	Total, British EEC Spain	369 11 15 1	S.A. Sedos, rue Van Eyck 44, 1050 Brux.
PROPACK	Packaging	1974 every three years	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC USA Denmark Prague	±200 32 1 1 1	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, 1020 Brux.
Salon International de l'Equipement Municipal	Municipal equipment	1973 biennial trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC	150 7	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, 1020 Brux.
Food Business	Food industry	Sept. 15-18, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier		Total Korea Swiss Germany Holland *official participant* France grouping firms Spain Ivory Coast Algeria India	138 1 1 3 43 259 35	Sogestor SPRL, rue Duquesnoy 14, 1000 Brux.
Salon de l'Alimentation et des Arts Ménagers	Food and domestic equipment	Oct. 7-22, 1972 annual public	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Brazil UK Denmark Prague New Zealand Austria Bulgaria Morocco	621 56 19 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	S.I.M.P.A., Bd. du Jardin Botanique 29, 1000 Brux.
Salon International de la Quincaillerie	Hardware	Oct. 18-22, 1972 annual trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC Denmark	129 7 1	Sogestor, rue Duquesnoy 14, 1000 Brux.
Salon International de l'Equipement Médical & Hospitalier	Medical equipment	October 21-28, 1972 biennial trade	Centre Rogier	1971 British Hospital Export Council	Total EEC UK	218 10 13	Edicomin SPRL, av. du Roi 206, 1060 Brux.
EUROCLIMA	Heating and ventilation equipment	May 24-28, 1972 biennial trade and public	Palais Centenaire	1970 HEVAC Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Association	Total EEC USA	479 16 1	S.A. Sedos, rue Van Eyck 44, 1050 Brux.
EUROBEEF	Meat industry and handicraft	February 11-18, 1973 every three years trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Denmark UK Austria Rumania Prague	498 39 2 2 1 1 1	C.E.M.A. sabl, rue du Progrès 52, 1000 Brux.

BELGIAN TRADE FAIRS 1972, 1973 *continued*

Fair	Products covered	Next fair	Place	Date of last British J.V. and organising body	Firms exhibiting last time		Organising body
Salon du Jardin et de la Piscine	Gardens, swimming pools	Feb. 26-Mar. 5, 1972 annual public	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	193 12	Sogestor SPRL, rue Duquesnoy 14, 1000 Brux.
Salon des Vacances	Camping caravaning	Mar. 18-26, 1972 annual public	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Swiss Morocco UK USA Austria Spain	312 27 1 1 1 18 1 2	Salon des Vacances, av. Ch. Quint 345. 1080 Brux.
Foire Internationale du Livre	Books	Mar. 11-19, 1972 annual public	Centre Rogier	1971 Stand organised and run by W. H. Smith and Son (Brussels)	1,000 publishers from 30 countries British stands	75 324	Foire Internationale du Livre, av. du Parc 111, 1060 Brux.
Salon Professionnel 'Bel-Jouets'	Toys	March 19-26, 1972 annual trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC	95 1	Palais du Centenaire 1020 Brux.
45 ème Foire Commercial de Bruxelles	Household comfort	Apr. 29-May 11, 1972 annual public	Palais Centenaire		More than EEC E. Germany Rumania Switzerland Sweden Australia Philippines Austria Spain 17 official participants	500 66 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Salon Professionnel du Confort Ménager	Household comfort	Apr. 16-21, 1972 annual trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC Pakistan 8 official Govt participants	310 24 2	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Sanitaire and Cuisine	Kitchen and sanitary equipment	Oct. 4-11, 1972 biennial trade and public	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	119 2	Sanitaire & Cuisine SABL, av. de l'Arbre Ballon 14, 1090 Brux.
Salon International du Meuble	Furniture	Nov. 25-29, 1972 annual trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC UK Poland	437 31 2 1	Salon Int. du Meuble rue de l'Association 15, 1000 Brux.
Salon du Bricolage et des Loisirs Actifs	Do-it-yourself, etc	Dec. 4-12, 1972 annual public	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	113 15	Sogestor SPRL, rue Duquesnoy 14, 1000 Brux.
INTERMAT	Civil engineering building material	Sept. 9-16, 1972 biennial trade	Palais Centenaire		Total EEC UK	296 12 3	Foire Int. de Bruxelles, Palais du Centenaire, 1020 Brux.
Induselec	Industrial electricity	Nov. 22-26, 1972 biennial trade	Centre Rogier		Total EEC	46 1	Sogestor, rue Duquesnoy 14, 1000 Brux.

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ECGD scheme for overseas investment insurance

THE Bill giving ECGD powers to insure private investment overseas had its Second Reading debate in the Commons on Wednesday, February 9; the same Bill empowers the Overseas Development Administration to cover losses on abortive preinvestment studies. The intention to introduce these schemes was announced last April in the White Paper 'British Private Investment in Developing Countries' (Cmd. 4656). It is hoped that the new insurance scheme can be brought into operation during April.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said that private investment benefits both Britain and the host country. Britain benefits through increased investment income and from exports; the developing country benefits because British private investment provides capital, employment and a wide range of skills. Private investment was not a substitute for official aid: their roles were complementary.

The scheme, he said, would encourage some investment which was riskier in political terms: the absence of a scheme had unduly discouraged many firms from undertaking sound investment yielding attractive returns—deterred more than was appropriate to our economic interests. British industry, he said, have long pressed for such a scheme.

The risks insured would be the main types of non-commercial risks, ie expropriation, war and restriction on remittances.

An outline of the proposed insurance scheme was being made available. The scheme would be open to all firms carrying on business in the UK, though special conditions would apply to foreign-owned firms and to overseas subsidiaries of British firms. There would be no formal limitations as to particular countries, industries or types of project, though ECGD would retain discretion in every case.

The scheme will not cover existing investment, though it can cover major additions to that investment. The White Paper visualised that only direct investment would qualify—investment in which the investor has a management or trade interest. There are however a number of specialist institutions in the UK which invest in the developing countries and it would be wrong (Mr. Grant explained to the Second Reading Committee) to exclude from cover the contributions they make to the flow of developmental resources: accordingly port-folio investment in a new project will be permitted subject to a minimum amount, initially of £50,000 and at least 10 per cent of total capital. Loan capital as well as share capital will be eligible.

The maximum period of cover will be 15 years, with provision for covering earnings retained in the business up to 100 per cent of the initial contribution. The normal percentage of loss payable under the insurance will be 90 per cent. The cost of cover will be 1 per cent per annum on the amount currently at risk, plus ½ per cent per annum on the amount of any commitment by ECGD to cover additional amounts in the future.

ECGD, Mr. Grant said, was being authorised initially to insure up to £250 million of contingent liabilities, extensible by affirmative resolution of the Commons to £750 million. The Government was appointing a Committee of City men and industrialists with special experience in overseas investment to advise ECGD: it would be non-Statutory and advise informally, but would have some common membership with ECGD's Advisory Council. Sir Frederic Seebohm, chairman of the Advisory Council, would be chairman of the new committee. The other members would be Mr. G. S. Bishop (chairman of Booker McConnell), Mr. R. J. Blair (international law advisor, Shell International Petroleum), Mr. G. V. K. Burton (vice-chairman and chief executive, Fisons), Sir Hector McNeil (chairman, Babcock & Wilcox), Mr. E. J. Symons (finance director, British American Tobacco), and Mr. M. T. Wilson (director and chief general manager, Lloyds Bank).

Within ECGD, Mr. D. A. Ward will be the Under-Secretary responsible for the scheme, which will be operated by the new Investment Insurance Division under Mr. J. M. Reynolds.

Mr. Grant said: 'The premium rates chosen are intended to strike a balance between the conflicting objectives of attempting to make the scheme pay its way over a period and of encouraging new investment in developing countries. The incidence of political risk is completely unpredictable, and it cannot be claimed that loss will be avoided, but, we believe that the risk of loss is acceptable when weighed against the scheme's prospective benefits to developing countries and the United Kingdom.'

Outline of the Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme

THE Government announced in the White Paper, 'British Private Investment in Developing Countries' (Cmnd 4656), their decision to introduce a scheme for insuring new overseas investment against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, war and currency inconvertibility, in the belief that it would contribute to the development of the resources of the less developed parts of the world and further the national interest. This provisional outline scheme has been drawn up in pursuance of this decision. Detailed work on the scheme which will be operated by the Export Credits Guarantee Department is continuing and this may result in some modifications.

Eligible investment

In principle, the scheme is available for all permitted new UK investment outside the United Kingdom which is acceptable to the recipient or 'host' country, though the scheme is directed primarily towards investment in developing countries.

'Investment' means the contribution of resources to an enterprise. It includes equity capital which can be in the form of plant or know-how as well as cash and loans. To qualify for insurance, this investment must be new, that is to say, it must bring about a flow of new resources to the host country.

Provided the investment is new, the only other eligibility considerations concern its duration and amount. The scheme is intended to cover investment with a degree of permanence, for example equity investment made by UK industry for the purpose of expanding or safeguarding business interests or loans having a mean repayment period of at least three years.

It includes not only direct investment, but also portfolio investment which involves substantial participation. In the case of equity investments substantial participation will normally mean 10 per cent of the equity subject to a minimum of £50,000 in amount. In the case of loans or combined equity plus loan investment, the minimum will be 10 per cent of the equity plus loan capital in the enterprise subject to a minimum of £50,000 in amount. In addition, the investor will be expected to keep the funds in the overseas enterprise for a period of at least three years. Investment of this type will mainly be investment by specialist institutions.

(continued on next page)

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT INSURANCE
continued

Insurance will not be available for investment that has already been made, but the *substantial* expansion, modernisation or development of an existing enterprise counts as new investment. The addition of new or replacement equipment not materially changing the operation or capacity of the enterprise does not count. The purchase of a foreign-owned (ie non-UK owned) interest in an existing enterprise will normally be eligible only to the extent that it is matched by the injection of additional capital.

The geographical origin of the investment contribution is immaterial provided that UK exchange control requirements where relevant are complied with, and the investment is genuinely 'new', ie it does not consist in the switching of resources from an existing investment in the host country. For example, an investment will not qualify as new if it is financed from the undistributed profits of an existing enterprise in the host country which are not freely convertible. Where funds are made available to the overseas enterprise against the investor's guarantee, insurance may be given in respect of the guarantee.

Eligible investors

The investment insurance legislation will permit the scheme to embrace all companies carrying on business in the UK, whether incorporated in the UK or not and whether or not foreign-owned. In practice, the UK subsidiaries of foreign companies will not be insured where they are non-operational or serve primarily as a conduit for overseas investment by the parent, and the branches in the UK of foreign companies will normally be excluded. Investment by the overseas subsidiaries of companies incorporated in the UK may be considered where the investment is identifiable as British.

Risks insured

The investor is offered insurance against the principal types of political risks, namely, expropriation, war and currency inconvertibility. They are not separately insurable. The scheme does not provide insurance for the commercial risks of the investment, which remain wholly with the investor.

(i) EXPROPRIATION

(a) This includes expropriation, nationalisation or confiscation or acts or omissions on the part of public authorities in the host country with equivalent intent and effect

(b) Expropriation will not normally be considered to be established unless the offending Governmental acts or omissions have continued in force for at least one year. The investor will not be protected from avoidable loss or from loss arising out of clear provocation or instigation by him or the foreign enterprise. Nor will he be insured against losses arising from failures by the host government to carry out freely contracted commercial obligations except where such failures are equivalent to expropriation; or from actions by the host government in the capacity of shareholder, director or manager of the foreign enterprise. No liability will be accepted in the case of investments by foreign-owned UK companies for loss arising directly from the nationality of the foreign parent.

(c) In the event of partial expropriation, the investor will have the option of making a claim in respect either of his share of that part of the investment which has been expropriated or of his total investment in the enterprise. In the former case, it would be a matter for negotiation whether cover could continue to be given in respect of the investor's remaining stake.

(ii) WAR

(a) Insurance will be provided against damage to, or destruction or removal of all or part of the tangible property of the foreign enterprise as a result of war, revolution or insurrection. It is also intended to provide cover against the enterprise being rendered useless or suffering sustained and severe loss because it is unable to operate as a result of war, revolution or insurrection.

(b) In the case of equity holdings if the destruction to the tangible property is such as to render the enterprise useless or to prevent the foreign enterprise from functioning without sustained loss, compensation will be paid within the insured amount on the value of the investor's share of the enterprise at the time of loss. However, in situations less severe than this, compensation will be paid on the investor's share of the value of the damaged property, subject to a *de minimis* limit of £5,000.

(c) In the case of loans, the insurance cover will be geared to default—on the principal or interest of the loan—directly attributable to the war, etc, risk.

(iii) INCONVERTIBILITY

(a) Insurance will be given against the UK investor's inability to convert and transfer abroad profits, earnings or the return of part or all of the original investment. This insurance will not cover situations where the inconvertibility is caused by an exchange regulation or practice in effect at the time of execution of the contract of insurance. Neither will the investor be protected from loss arising from changes in exchange rates unless they discriminate against the individual investor.

(b) However, as cover is given on the assumption that the investment is intended to be durable, transfer cover will not automatically be available for the original investment in the event that the investment is sold or the enterprise voluntarily wound up within the first three years.

(c) A claim will be payable six months after the investor's attempted transfer.

(d) Insurance will only be given for local currency balances, such as dividends or interest on loans, held by the investor for not more than six months before the investor's attempted transfer.

The insurer's commitment

The standard commitment offered by the insurer in respect of the three risks described above will be for 15 years from the effective date of the contract of insurance.

In the case of an equity investment it will be in respect of

(i) the sterling amount of the initial contribution

plus (ii) earnings retained in the enterprise up to 100 per cent of the investor's initial contribution of equity capital ('automatic uplift')

plus (iii) the remittance of earnings not retained in the business.

In cases where the insurer does not agree to cover retained earnings, or where the investor does not wish to have such cover, the initial contribution will constitute the maximum insured amount. In other cases the maximum insured amount will be the sum of (i) and (ii) above. The current insured amount will be proposed by the investor, within the maximum allowable, at the beginning of each 12 months period of the contract of insurance and will consist of the sterling amount or equivalent of the initial contribution plus earnings already retained in the business (less losses) together with expected earnings during the insurance year.

In the case of loans the standard commitment will be in respect of

(i) the principal of the loan

plus (ii) interest due on the loan up to 100 per cent of the amount of the principal.

The maximum insured amount will be the sum of the outstanding amounts of (i) and (ii). The current insured amount for any one year will consist of all payments of principal and interest which could fall due during that year.

In neither case can the current insured amount exceed the maximum agreed in the contract of insurance. The investor may, if he wishes, ask to reduce the maximum insured amount, but having done so cannot subsequently increase it.

There will normally be a restriction on the amount of cover given once earnings received by the investor have exceeded a specified amount. The precise form of this limitation will depend on the circumstances.

Percentage of loss payable

The standard percentage of loss payable by the insurer will be 90 per cent.

Limitations on commitment

The insurer is not bound to offer insurance; for example, insurance may not be available for certain countries, and will not be available for projects which it would not be in the national interest

to encourage. The insurer may also limit his commitment where the risks appear to him to be greater than usual, for example if the investment is very large, or the activity concerned seems particularly sensitive or vulnerable. The limitation could take one or more of several forms:

(i) the insurer may not be prepared to agree to insure retained earnings;
(ii) he may elect to reduce the period of his commitment or the percentage of loss payable or refuse insurance on one or more of the risks;
(iii) he may impose special conditions, eg he may require the investor to obtain special assurances from the host government;
(iv) or he may impose further limits on inconvertibility cover for earnings.

Premium

Premium will be charged annually on the current insured amount at a standard *ad valorem* rate of 1 per cent per annum for all countries covering all the insured risks. In addition a commitment premium of 0.5 per cent per annum will be charged on the difference between the current insured amount and the maximum insured amount. Premium will be rebated by 20 per cent if one of the types of risk is excluded from cover. Any changes in premium rates will apply only to new contracts.

Renewal of contracts

The investor will not normally have the option of discontinuing the contract of insurance within the first three years. However, the renewal of the contract at the end of each year after this period will be at his option but he cannot re-instate a contract he has opted not to renew.

Additions to existing investments

Once the contract of insurance has been signed, the insurer will not normally agree to vary it. Qualifying additions to existing investments will be treated in the same way as new investments and will be the subject of a separate contract. The investor will, however, have to establish, to the satisfaction of the insurer, the sterling value of the existing investment. This is because it will usually be impossible subsequently to segregate the new investment from the old for the purpose of ascertaining cover for earnings or calculating the amount of loss in the event of a claim, and these will therefore normally have to be computed on a proportionate basis.

Such additions can be considered for insurance even where they are financed from the earnings of an existing investment provided these earnings are freely convertible. If these earnings derive from an existing insured investment, they will no longer count against the Department's commitments on the original investment. This will therefore make room for further retained earnings to be covered under the insurance contract for that investment.

Claims

In the case of claims in relation to the expropriation or war risks, if the value of the enterprise (or the investor's share of it) proves to be less than the current insured amount, the amount payable by way of claim will not exceed 90 per cent of that value.

The amount of any claim arising from an inability to transfer funds because of exchange control restrictions will be calculated by reference to the rate of exchange in force at the time transfer was first attempted.

On payment of a claim, the insurer is entitled to be subrogated to the rights in the money and property in respect of which the claim has been paid, but the investor may be required to pursue recovery rights on the insurer's behalf. Any net recoveries effected will be shared with the investor in the appropriate proportions.

Procedures

The investor must make a preliminary application to the Department before he has committed himself to the investment, for which a registration fee of £50 will be charged. This is to safeguard the principle that an investment which has already been committed cannot be encouraged; that is to say, it becomes existing investment. Investment proposals notified to ECGD which have to be acted upon before the scheme comes into operation, will not be disqualified as existing investment provided ECGD is informed before the investor has committed himself.

It is the responsibility of the investor to obtain all the necessary approvals required by the host government to whom the investment must also be acceptable. The Department will consult British overseas posts both in relation to the general conditions in the host country and on individual applications. The Department will need to inquire into the nature of the legal and constitutional safeguards and the nature of the subrogation rights in the host country in relation to the particular project. Such safeguards are often satisfactorily provided through an investment protection agreement. The existence of such an agreement could be a significant factor in determining the availability and terms of insurance for an investment in a particular country.

Contract documents and detailed procedures are being worked out. More detailed guidance for prospective applicants for cover will be available when the scheme comes into operation.

The scheme is planned to come into effect in April subject to the necessary enabling legislation receiving parliamentary approval.

Investment Insurance Advisory Committee

An Investment Insurance Advisory Committee has been set up to advise ECGD in the operation of the scheme. It has members from the City and senior industrialists with special experience in the field of overseas investment. There is some common membership with the Export Guarantees Advisory Council, whose present chairman is chairman of the Committee.

Brokerage

Investors may appoint brokers to act for them but ECGD will not pay any commission.

Inquiries

Inquiries should be addressed to the Investment Insurance Division of ECGD.

ECGD claims higher in current year

—Mr. R. Fell

SPEAKING to the Annual Meeting of the Overseas Sections of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce today, Mr. R. Fell, Secretary of ECGD, disclosed that in the first three quarters of the current financial year ECGD had paid over £23 million in claims, compared with £27 million in the previous full financial year. 'Earlier last year,' he said, 'I was concerned about the level of our premiums in relation to our claims position and, of course to our rising costs. A close appraisal of our accounts and trading position which we have just completed for our Advisory Council shows that we should be able to hold our premiums at the present levels. But it would be misleading if I did not add the rider that there are some worrying indications in the international debt situation. This has been a difficult year for us. We have had our problems with Pakistan and a difficult transfer position with Nigeria, which fortunately now seems to be getting behind us. Since then we have had problems in Chile and just this week there is, of course, the question of Ghana. I am optimistic about premium rates regarding factors under our own control; but there is a measurable point at which unfavourable debt experience has a direct bearing on premium rates.'

Mr. Fell said that within the general prosperous picture of expanding business there were sections which were decidely quiet. 'In particular we are not completing a deal of business at the heavier end There is undoubtedly considerable spare capacity at the heavier end of the capital goods industry. Conditions overseas are probably more competitive than they have been at any time since the war. And in addition because of some general uncertainties there does seem to be a reluctance in several countries at the same time to make investment decisions. We will have to consider during the next few months with the relevant sections of the industry what part we can play in improving the export order position.'

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

EFTA non-candidate countries enter second stage of EEC negotiations

The January-February issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* contains a full diary of events from mid-November to mid-January in the context of the EEC negotiations. The diary records the final negotiations between the EFTA candidate countries and the Community. Reports are also included of the opening of negotiations for special relations agreements between the Community and the six non-candidate EFTA countries. Each country welcomed the general terms of the mandate agreed by the Council of Ministers, but brought out certain items important to their own position. It was agreed that working-parties should be set up for each country, to study the problems and prepare the ground for future work. The progress of these negotiations will be recorded in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

An article by the President of the Swiss Horological Federation discusses the need for future collaboration between the main European horological industries. The eighth article in the series on how international treaties are implemented in EFTA countries deals with Portugal. Another article explains the reasons for the recent increase in Swedish exports to Austria. An analysis of the development of Portuguese trade in Annex G goods, and a report on EFTA trade in the first nine months of 1971 are also included.

Copies of the January-February *EFTA Bulletin* can be obtained free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, ext 2480/2479.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

CBI overseas scholarships could aid engineering exports

UK ENGINEERING firms seeking to expand their markets in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and also in developing countries may win long-term selling opportunities from participation in the Confederation of British Industry's Overseas Scholarships Scheme. The immediate aim of this Government-supported scheme is to give practical experience to engineering graduates from these countries through training in British industry. But it is also hoped that the scheme will encourage participants to buy British when they are ultimately in the position of ordering engineering equipment for their own countries.

There are two types of scholarship offered through the CBI scheme—one for newly-graduated engineers, the other for those who have gained at least five years' practical experience since graduating. Firms interested in accepting overseas graduates for training should contact: The Manager, CBI Overseas Scholarships, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP.

AEA to hold export symposium

AN Export Symposium is to be staged by The Agricultural Engineers Association at the Grosvenor Hotel (Victoria), Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1 on February 24.

The symposium will be chaired by Mr. L. V. Chivers, first vice-president of the Agricultural Engineers Association and executive director—Tractor, Ford Motor Company Ltd. Tractor Operations. Subjects will include the Common Market, Confirming Houses and International Finance, East/West trade, and Shipping and Transport.

The charge for AEA members is £5 and for non-members £7. Full particulars are available from The Director-General, Agricultural Engineers Association, 6 Buckingham Gate, London SW1.

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Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor N. M. Hill, of Didben Purlieu; Councillor E. H. W. Crook, of Ealing; Miss I. C. C. Vaughan-Morgan, of Finchampstead; and Mr. J. Peak of Beaconsfield; as members of the Southern Electricity Consultative Council.

Mr. J. R. Ottey, of Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent, as a part-time member of the Midlands Electricity Board; the re-appointment of Mr. D. G. Dodds, as chairman and Mr. D. G. Gwyn, as deputy chairman of the Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board.

Mr. J. Brocklebank, as chairman of the North Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

New Metrication Board Steering Committee

THE Metrication Board has set up a Steering Committee for Distribution and Consumer Interests. The new committee will have two major responsibilities. It will advise on those aspects of the metric change which affect consumers and it will assist and monitor the metric change in the distributive trades which affect the sale of consumer goods.

The Committee for Distribution and Consumer Interests has been formed because the change to metric, which has up to now largely been taking place in manufacturing industry, is now beginning to affect distribution, retailing and consumers. This will become more evident and widespread as metrication progresses. The Board will devote increasing attention to the consumer aspects of metrication, though there is still a great deal to do in the industrial and service sectors.

Mrs. Ailsa Stanley is chairman of the new committee. She has been a member of the Metrication Board since 1969. She will continue to be a member of the Board's Steering Committee for the Consumer Goods Industries and the Committee for Fuel and Power Industries.

The new committee intends to hold its first meeting on February 23.

Terms of reference

In respect of the distributive trades and consumer interests the Steering Committee is required:

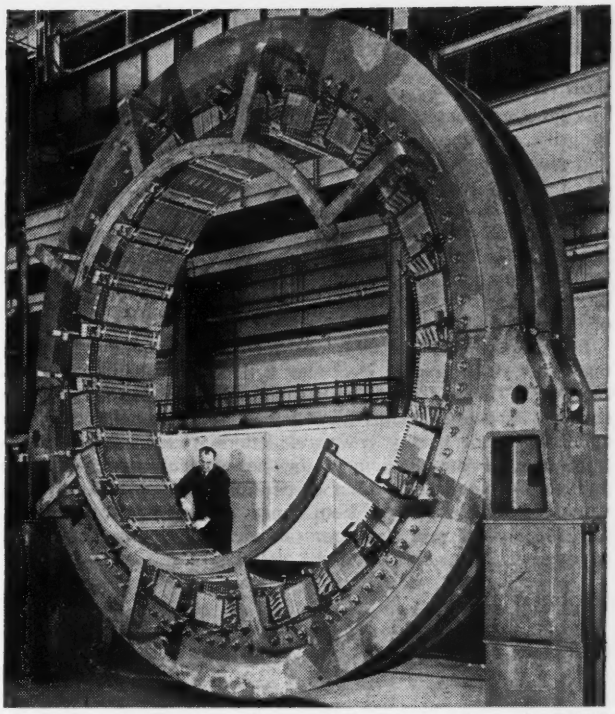
(a) to identify such inquiries as are necessary to establish the state of preparation for the change to the metric system in the distributive trades and to enable it to monitor, co-ordinate or otherwise assist the change;

(b) to inform itself about the ways in which the change to the metric system is affecting or seems likely to affect consumers and to identify any special needs or difficulties consumers may encounter;

(c) to consider and recommend, after any necessary consultation with appropriate organisations or individuals, action, including the provision of advice and information, to be taken to facilitate the transition to the metric system by the distributive trades and by consumers;

(d) to undertake such studies or inquiries as the Board may from time to time request; and to report to the Board as the need arises, on any aspect of the change affecting the distributive trades or consumers.

For the purposes of this Steering Committee, 'Distribution' is defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification as being those distributive trades embraced by Order XXIII—Distributive Trades other than Minimum List Headings 811, 831 and 832. 'Consumer Interests' mean those aspects of the change to the metric system which affect the general public as consumers of goods and services.



The magnet frame of one of two direct current motors which GEC Machines Ltd. of Rugby are supplying to the order of GEC Elliott Electrical Projects, for use in an overseas gold mine.

Clearance of merger proposals

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the following proposed mergers: Town and City Properties Ltd. and Charlwood Alliance Holdings Ltd.; and the acquisition by Illingworth Morris and Co. Ltd. of a controlling interest in Woolcombers (Holdings) Ltd.

Modernisation of St. Helens factory

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation have announced plans for the modernisation of a 21-year-old factory on the 28-acre Parr Industrial Estate, St. Helens, Lancs. A contract worth about £61,000 has been awarded to F. & F. S. White Ltd., of Newton-le-Willows, who are the main contractors; Quantity surveyors are J. Youdan Briggs and Partners of Liverpool and the electrical and mechanical consultants are Durkin, Moran and Reynard of Preston.

The 24,300 sq. ft. factory was originally constructed for steel fabrication and the work which is soon to be started will bring the premises in line with modern standards. This will involve new roofing in the form of steel decking with insulation board and built-up felt, new walls of P.V.C. covered steel cladding and complete modernistion of toilets with sanitary fittings. The office block will be restyled with a new entrance, thermoplastic floor tiling and hardwood partitions.

This factory has an open plan production area with facilities for overhead cranage and a clear working height of 22 feet making it ideal for a modern engineering unit.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. W. D. MacDonald, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Sefton House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool (Tel: 051-236 7005).

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Arrangements for cotton textile quotas in 1972

Country quotas

THE announcement of December 8 by the Department of Trade and Industry on future arrangements for cotton textile quotas stated that global quota countries and India and Hong Kong had been asked to say whether they would continue to administer their country quotas in 1972. Most countries concerned including India and Hong Kong have now agreed to do so. The Governments of Israel and Thailand have, however, stated that they will not administer their country quotas and the Taiwanese country quota will also be administered by the UK. It is not known whether the Government of Brazil and Colombia will administer theirs.

Importers who can satisfy Import Licensing Branch that they had made firm orders before December 8, 1971 to import cotton textiles in 1972 from Israel, Thailand, Brazil, Colombia and Taiwan should now supply Import Licensing Branch with evidence of the contracts, details of any irrevocable letters of credit covering contracts and the date of shipment, together with full particulars (date and number of licence, exact descriptions of type, quantity and value of goods covered) of both import licences issued to them in 1971 for imports from these countries under the country quotas and of imports made from them under global quotas.

Global quotas

Global import licences are now to be issued to applicants up to half the 1971 level plus 1 per cent in accordance with the announcement of December 8. Applicants are reminded that such licences should be used in the first instance for orders made before December 8 and no assurance can be given that licences will be available for outstanding orders that cannot be met within the 1972 country and global quotas. The question of allocating the second half of the global quotas for 1972 is under consideration and a further announcement about it will be made.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 1) Order 1972. (SI 1972 No. 52).

This Order provides that the goods listed in the Schedule shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until January 1, 1973 or in the case of certain items, until such earlier day as is specified.

The Order came into operation on February 3, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 52.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 8p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 10½p).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 2.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.05	Cholesterol	as in previous column	June 30, 1972	13859
29.13	*di*Sodium anthraquinone 1, 5-disulphonate	Anthraquinone 1 : 5 disulphonic acid di sodium	December 31, 1972	13851
29.14	2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-propanediol triacrylate	Trimethyl propane triacrylate	December 31, 1972	13858
29.22	3-Nitroaniline	Meta nitro aniline	December 31, 1972	13839
	2,4,6-Trimethylaniline	Mesidine (2.4.6-Tri methyl aniline)	December 31, 1972	13841
29.23	1-Aminoanthraquinone	Alpha amino A/Q	December 31, 1972	13850
	2-Aminoanthraquinone	Beta amino A/Q	December 31, 1972	13853
	Ethylenediamine-*N*N'*-di [(2-hydroxyphenyl) acetic acid]	As in previous column	December 31, 1972	13862
	N-2-Hydroxyethylaniline	Phenyl ethanol-amine	December 31, 1972	13836
	Potassium hydrogen 4-amino-5-hydroxynaphtha-lene-1,3-disulphonate	Chicago acid (4 Amino 5 hydroxynaphtha-lene 1.3 DSA) (Monopotassium salt)	December 31, 1972	13846
29.25	3-Acetamidoanilinium chloride	Meta amino acetanilide (3 acetamido-aniline) (hydro-chloride)	December 31, 1972	13843
29.35	3-Hydroxyquinaldine-4-carboxylic acid	3 Hydroxy 2 methyl quinoline 4 carboxylic acid	December 31, 1972	13837
	4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride	*p*-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-methyl-ceph-3-PM-4-carboxylate hydrochloride	December 31,	13845
38.19	Prepared catalysts, in the form of spheres, containing silver or silver oxide dispersed in, or deposited on aluminium oxide or silica or other compounds of silicon, and which contain not less than 7 per cent by weight and not more than 25 per cent. by weight of total silver calculated as Ag	Silver catalyst	December 31, 1972	12406
56.02	'Synthetic hair' being continuous filament tow of co-polymerised vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile, dyed and having a total weight of more than 60 grammes per metre (60,000 tex/540,000 denier), the individual filaments having an irregular cross-section, a specific gravity of less than 1.32 at 20 centigrade and weighing more than 5.0 milli-grammes per metre (50 dtex/45 denier)	Modacrylic fibre used for wig making	December 31, 1972	11740

Note Revised Definition

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Glass-to-metal seal flatpacks (85.21) has been amended as follows:

Containers for electronic micro-circuits, consisting of square or rectangular laminations, built up from a bottom sheet of glass, metal, or ceramic composition; from a middle frame of glass with embedded metal alloy leads extending to a lead frame along one, two or all four sides; and from a top sealing frame of glass, metal or ceramic composition, all three laminae being fused together: each container being provided with a separate solder frame and metal alloy lid for subsequent sealing to the top sealing frame.

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Application for anti-dumping duties on imports of confectionery twist-wrapping machines from East Germany

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering an application for the imposition of anti-dumping duties, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969, on imports of confectionery twist-wrapping machines from East Germany.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to any interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than March 9, 1972. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to the Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room 322, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SJ.

'Aberdeen becoming Europe's offshore capital'—thousands of jobs forecast

FIRMS are setting up in the Aberdeen area at the rate of one a week according to the North East Scotland Development Authority in a report attached to a list, published on February 8, of the 71 companies who have so far set up in the area to service offshore oil exploration.

The report states that so far 1,000 jobs have been created. NESDA forecasts that by 1975 at least 5,000 will be directly employed in the area by exploration and specialist associated companies and a further 5,000 jobs could be created in other local firms servicing these companies.

The effect of this boom on Aberdeen is likely to be an increase in total population of at least 20,000 in 10 years.

Commenting on these developments, Mr. John Jutton, NESDA's Development Officer, said, 'The interest in the area is phenomenal. Aberdeen is already strong in marine industries and is rapidly becoming Europe's offshore capital. New firms are inquiring about setting up almost daily. In the past three months we have had meetings with over 250 companies engaged in a variety of industries.'

Appointments to the British Airways Board

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has made the following appointments to the British Airways Board, with effect from February 10.

Mr. Stephen F. Wheatcroft as a member of the Board with responsibility for group planning, part-time until April 1, 1972 and full-time thereafter.

Mr. Alan W. Fisher as a part-time member of the Board.

Mr. Fisher is resigning his position as a part-time member of the BOAC Board on his appointment to the Airways Board.

Two-year licences for older student pilots

THE period of validity for student pilots' licences held by those aged 40 and over is to be extended from 12 months to two years from April 1, 1972. This will bring the licences into line with those for student pilots aged under 40, and will save the older student pilot a £2 renewal fee. Medical certificates for the over 40 years old student pilot will, however, continue to be valid for a period of no longer than 13 months, and if the holder wishes to maintain a valid licence, he must ensure that it contains a 'fit' certificate from an authorised medical examiner.

Figures issued by the Directorate of Aircrew Training and Licensing of the Department of Trade and Industry show the following changes in the numbers of licences current at the end of 1971 compared with 1970.

Aircraft	1971	1970
Student pilots	6,794	6,597
Private pilots	16,245	16,688
Commercial pilots	2,689	2,522
Senior commercial pilots	220	228
Airline transport pilots	4,386	4,099
Helicopters		
Private pilots	196	202
Commercial pilots	97	80
Airline transport pilots	292	265
Balloons		
Private pilots	39	21
Flight navigators	1,212	1,153
Flight engineers	919	850

Leavesden Aerodrome to have consultative facilities

THE management at Leavesden Aerodrome, Herts, is to be required by an Order being made under Section 8 of the Civil Aviation Act 1968 to provide adequate facilities for consultation with local interests.

The Order, known as the Aerodromes (Designation) (Facilities for Consultation) Order 1972 came into effect on February 14.

Symposium on carrying nuclear materials by sea

A SYMPOSIUM on the Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Materials will be held in Stockholm from June 18 to 22. This symposium will be organised jointly by the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the collaboration of Foratom. It will review technical and regulatory problems, as well as third party liability and insurance questions in the field of maritime carriage of nuclear materials.

Further information and details of participation can be obtained from: Mr. K V. Mogford, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (Tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 140).

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STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
• five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1971		125.2				104.8									
1969 4th qtr	119	123.3	146	147	114	102.9	137	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	148	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	154	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	56	12	26
3rd qtr	121	124.3	158	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	162	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	163	162	116	102.1	139	148	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.4	142	142	164	122	142	–68	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	126.3	174	176	121	105.5	142	148	163	122	140	–21	–47	–11	7
4th qtr		125.1				107.4									
Jun		126.2				103.5									
Jul		125.8				105.1									
Aug		126.1				106.2									
Sep		126.9				105.3									
Oct		125.4				108.4									
Nov		125.1				106.8									
Dec		124.7				107.1									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,282	4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	612
1971		153.4	*9.4*	132.4 p	137.7 p	245.4 p	744	129		207 p	197 p	
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	172	169	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	181	171	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	175	178	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	199	190	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128		214	199	270
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.5	782	119		217	197	342
4th qtr		157.3	*9.2*	132.9 p	140.0 p	253.4 p	836	118		213 p	202 p	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	722	127		219	203	
Jul	117	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	766	119		213	195	
Aug	117	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	781	122		215	192	
Sep	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	249.7	799	115		223	203	
Oct	117 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.5	813	118		218 p	203 p	
Nov	116 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	252.4	840	120		200 p	196 p	
Dec		158.1	*9.0*	133.6 p	140.4 p	257.4 p	855	116		222 p	208 p	
1972 Jan				135.2 p	141.3 p		872 p	119 p		208 p	205 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payment basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Five million foreign visitors to the UK in 1971

THE total number of foreign visitors in 1971 (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) reached 4,993,000 an increase of some 10 per cent over 1970, the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority reported on February 9.

It is estimated that the total number of visitors from overseas in 1971 (including Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) will number just over 7 million compared with 6.7 million in 1970,

December 1971

In December there were 256,000 foreign visitors, an increase of 9 per cent over December 1970. Again most of the increase came from the United States, showing a marked recovery from the slowing down in the summer months.

1971

For the year as a whole figures for Western Europe, the United States and the rest of the world, at 3.0, 1.6 and 0.6 million respectively, showed increases of 9, 11 and 13 per cent over 1970. Within Western Europe most of the increase for the year stemmed from the greater number of visitors from Western Germany and the Netherlands, with only a small increase (2 per cent) for visitors from France. A strong increase was shown for visitors from Japan (22 per cent).

Seasonally adjusted figures

On a seasonally adjusted basis the December arrivals were higher than in any previous month so far this year. The trend, which had been showing signs of slowing down during the year may be indicating some recovery.

United Kingdom visits abroad

Information for the first nine months of 1971 indicated that visits abroad by United Kingdom residents were about 10 per cent above the same period in 1970. Most of the increase occurred in the first half of the year, especially to the cheaper areas such as Spain, with the introduction of cheap off-peak holidays. However during the third quarter the numbers going abroad did not show such a strong increase (6 per cent compared with the third quarter 1970).

Expenditure by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the first three quarters of 1971 was, expressed at an annual rate, about £450 million, while expenditure abroad by United Kingdom visitors was about £430 million. (See the quarterly figures in Table 2. Further details will be given in the Business Monitor, M6: Overseas Travel and Tourism, to be published by HMSO later this month.)

Notes

(*a*) The figures in Table 1 are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than United States citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

(*b*) **Seasonally adjusted figures.** Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later this year than last. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends.

In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe visitors.

(*c*) **Revisions to seasonally adjusted figures.** As usual, end-year adjustments have been made to the seasonally adjusted monthly figures. The revisions arise on two accounts. First, the seasonal factors have been re-assessed taking account of the most recent data and second, the total of the individual months have been brought into agreement with the cumulative recorded total for the year.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50

Source: Home Office

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas		Balance
1969	359		324		35
1970	433		385		48
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	58	108	50	110	−2
2nd quarter	115	110	108	104	6
3rd quarter	199	117	212	107	10

Source: International Passenger Survey

'Britain and International Tourism'

A NEW Central Office of Information reference pamphlet *Britain and International Tourism* has been published by HM Stationery Office.*

The pamphlet records the growth in international tourism, which is now the largest single item in world trade, during the 1960s. It covers in greater detail the development of tourism, both inwards and outwards in Britain, which has been one of the major beneficiaries of the increase in the numbers of international tourists, the number of overseas visitors having risen from 1.7 million in 1960 to over 6.7 million in 1970, and shows the importance of the tourism contribution to the balance of payments.

A separate section deals with the administration of the industry, including the work of the BTA, Tourist Boards, trade associations and the Economic Development Committee, and also covers government assistance to hotel and tourism development following the Development of Tourism Act.

Statistical information is provided both in the text and by 24 tables and there are two appendices detailing customs concessions and tourist organisations respectively. A reading list is also included.

* *Britain and International Tourism*, RP102. HMSO 31½p (by post 34p).

Turnover of the catering trades, laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers in December 1971

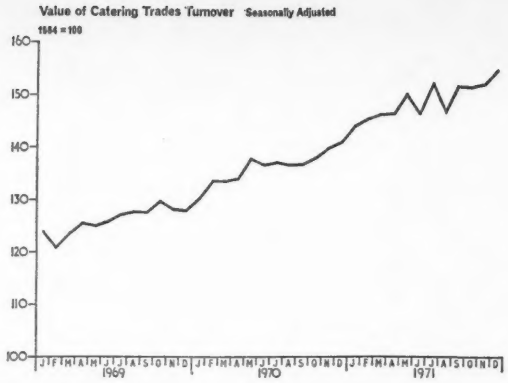
Note: all figures in this commentary are at current prices

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1968 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	116
3rd quarter	118
4th quarter	120
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1971 April	146
May	150
June*	146
July	152
August	147
September*	152
October	151
November	152
December*	155
1971 July-September	150
October-December	153
Percentage increase	2

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The December 1971 period was the five weeks from November 28, 1971 to January 1, 1972. The December 1970 period was the five weeks from November 29, 1970 to January 2, 1971.


Value of Catering Trades Turnover Seasonally Adjusted
1964 = 100
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1969
1970
1971

Catering trades

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the fourth quarter was 2 per cent more than in the third quarter, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This suggests a continued upward trend at much the same rate as on earlier months.

Recent percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 3rd quarter	10	10	7	12	−2
4th quarter	10	13	10	10	−3
December	10	12	10	11	−3

Laundries and dry cleaners

The turnover of laundries and dry cleaners increased by 5 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with a year earlier, rather more than in the second and third quarters but below the increase recorded in the first quarter.

Hairdressers

The index of hairdressers' turnover was 4 per cent more in the fourth quarter than a year earlier, a greater increase than in the first three quarters of 1971.

Note

Following a review, the monthly inquiries into the turnover of laundries and dry cleaners and hairdressers have now been ended. In consequence, the figures for December 1971 are the last to be published in these series. The inquiry to the catering trades is not affected by this decision.

The two inquiries have been ended because of the difficulty of

TABLE 2. LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS (EXCLUDING LAUNDERETTES)

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier†* 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec*
Total all laundries and dry cleaners (£137 million)	1967	100	97	104	102	99	94	100	98	104	104	104	104	99	102	104	101	93
	1968	100	96	103	101	100	90	97	100	100	105	102	104	100	100	104	104	94
	1969	101	97	105	103	100	93	97	101	102	103	103	103*	101	104	106	104	92
	1970	105	98	110	107	106	96	100	98	110	110	110	110	106	106	110	109	100
	1971	110	105	113	109	111	102	107	107	110	117	111	112	107	109	114	114	107
	1970	*4*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*−6*	*8*	*1*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*9*
	1971	*4*	*8*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*10*	*1*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*7*
Laundries (£81 million)	1967	100	97	103	100	99	98	100	95	102	104	103	104	99	99	102	102	93
	1968	101	97	102	101	102	95	98	99	98	105	103	105	100	99	105	106	96
	1969	104	101	105	105	103	99	100	103	101	110	105	107*	103	105	108	108	96
	1970	108	101	113	110	109	103	103	97	112	111	114	113	109	107	112	113	103
	1971	113	109	115	113	115	108	109	109	112	120	114	117	112	111	116	119	112
	1970	*4*	*—*	*7*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*−5*	*11*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*7*
	1971	*5*	*8*	*2*	*3*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*12*	*—*	*8*	*−1*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*9*
Dry cleaners, etc. (£56 million)	1967	101	96	105	104	99	88	101	99	106	105	104	103	100	108	107	99	91
	1968	99	94	103	100	98	82	96	102	104	105	101	101	99	101	103	102	90
	1969	97	92	103	99	95	84	91	98	103	108	100	96*	97	104	103	98	85
	1970	101	94	105	103	101	85	96	99	105	109	102	105	100	104	107	102	96
	1971	104	100	109	103	105	92	103	105	107	113	107	103	100	105	111	107	99
	1970	*4*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*—*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	*4*	*—*	*5*	*3*	*12*
	1971	*4*	*7*	*3*	*—*	*4*	*8*	*7*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*−2*	*—*	*1*	*3*	*5*	*3*

For notes see Table 1.

maintaining up-to-date lists of hairdressers and launderettes, which are necessary if changes in numbers are to be allowed for in the monthly estimates; and because, with the growth of industrial work and linen hire relative to domestic work in the more traditional laundry trade, a single figure of total turnover is no longer so useful either to Government (as an indicator of consumer spending) or to the trade.

The ending of these inquiries, whose results are no longer judged sufficiently valuable to justify their cost to traders and the Government, is in line with the recommendations of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms.

It is proposed to review the situation when better lists are available, eg through the establishment of a Central Register of Businesses. Meanwhile these trades are included in the Census of Distribution for 1971, now being taken by the Business Statistics Office, for which a list of businesses has been specially compiled.

TABLE 3. HAIRDRESSERS

Index numbers of turnover per week *and percentage increase on a year earlier†* 1966=100

Kind of business Turnover in 1966 (Provisional estimates)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total all Hairdressers (£136 million)	1967	102	98	102	104	104	96	98	101	101	103	102	105	105	101	101	101	110
	1968	104	98	104	106	107	94	98	102	104	103	105	108	107	105	103	103	113
	1969	104	101	105	106	106	99	98	104	106	107	104	107*	108	103	105	104	107
	1970	105	101	105	106	106	99	101	102	103	106	105	109	107	104	104	105	110
	1971	107	102	106	107	111	101	102	103	105	110	104	109	109	105	107	107	107
	1970	—	—	—	—	*1*	*– 1*	*4*	*– 2*	*– 2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	—	—	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*– 1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*6*
Men's hairdressers and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£27 million)	1967	103	97	99	106	108	99	98	96	96	98	103	109	105	104	102	102	116
	1968	105	97	103	109	110	100	98	95	100	98	109	109	108	109	103	104	121
	1969	108	100	105	112	112	101	98	99	102	103	109	112*	114	110	111	108	122
	1970	109	103	107	112	116	103	105	100	100	103	115	112	113	112	110	109	126
	1971	112	103	108	114	122	105	103	100	103	108	112	117	116	110	116	112	135
	1970	*2*	*3*	*2*	—	*1*	*2*	*7*	—	*– 2*	—	*5*	—	*– 1*	*2*	*– 1*	*1*	*3*
	1971	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*5*	*2*	—	—	*3*	*5*	*– 3*	*4*	*3*	*– 2*	*6*	*3*	*7*
Women's hairdressers and men's and women's hairdressers (£109 million)	1967	102	99	103	103	103	95	99	103	103	104	101	104	101	101	100	100	107
	1968	103	98	105	105	106	92	98	104	106	105	103	107	107	103	103	103	110
	1969	103	101	106	104	102	99	97	106	107	109	102	106*	106	101	102	102	102
	1970	103	100	104	104	103	97	99	103	105	107	102	108	105	101	101	103	104
	1971	105	102	106	105	106	99	101	104	105	111	102	107	106	103	104	105	109
	1970	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	—	*1*	*– 2*	*2*	*– 3*	*– 2*	*– 2*	—	*2*	—	*– 1*	*– 1*	*1*	*2*
	1971	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	—	*–1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*5*

For notes see Table 1.

Steel consumption and stocks in the fourth quarter

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the fourth quarter of 1971 is provisionally estimated to have fallen by 2.8 per cent to 3,917,000 tons after seasonal adjustment (5,366,000 tons ingot equivalent). Quarterly figures are shown from 1966 in the table below.

Stocks

Returns so far received for the fourth quarter of 1971 suggest that consumers and merchants continued to reduce their stocks of steel. After allowance for seasonal movements, stocks are estimated to have fallen by 206,000 tons (282,000 tons ingot equivalent) and to stand now at 14.0 weeks of steel use, still well above the 12-13 weeks estimated to be normal.

Comment

The decline in consumption, which has now reached 9¾ per cent from the 1970 average, is made temporarily more acute for the suppliers of steel by the stock-movement just mentioned—which implies that whereas over 1970 the home market was buying about 3½ per cent more than it was then consuming, it has recently been buying about 5¼ per cent less than its reduced consumption, that is 17½ per cent less in all than in 1970. The 9¾ per cent fall in steel consumption since 1970 has not, of course, been accompanied by any similar fall in the final output of the steel-using industries, whose quarterly production index does not appear to be down by more than a unit or two. It seems rather that industries have been making do by draws on stocks of components and work in progress, as is partly borne out by the published figures of industries' recent changes in stocks and work in progress. This build-up of stock-cycle effects, producing large fluctuations in purchases of steel when the demand for final industrial output moves only slightly, has been repeatedly encountered. The present decline is greater than that of 1965-67, but so far less severe than that of the periods 1957-58 and 1960-63.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

		Actual consumption		Seasonally adjusted consumption
		thousand tons	Per cent change over previous year	thousand tons
1966	1st quarter	4,280	– 2.4	4,116
	2nd quarter	4,277	– 2.1	4,130
	3rd quarter	3,856	+ 2.3	4,163
	4th quarter	3,793	– 7.5	3,797
	Total	16,206	– 2.5	
1967	1st quarter	4,001	– 6.5	3,963
	2nd quarter	4,086	– 4.5	3,839
	3rd quarter	3,470	–10.0	3,753
	4th quarter	4,034	+ 6.4	4,036
	Total	15,591	– 3.8	
1968	1st quarter	4,179	+ 4.4	4,014
	2nd quarter	4,231	+ 3.5	4,081
	3rd quarter	3,929	+13.2	4,240
	4th quarter	4,231	+ 4.9	4,235
	Total	16,570	+ 6.3	
1969	1st quarter	4,535	+ 8.5	4,364
	2nd quarter	4,611	+ 9.0	4,454
	3rd quarter	4,023	+ 2.4	4,349
	4th quarter	4,333	+ 2.4	4,335
	Total	17,502	+ 5.6	
1970	1st quarter	4,554	+ 0.4	4,443
	2nd quarter	4,510	– 2.2	4,295
	3rd quarter*	4,067	+ 1.1	4,393
	4th quarter	4,228	– 2.4	4,228
	Total	17,359	– 0.8	
1971	1st quarter p	4,581	+ 0.6	4,409
	2nd quarter p	4,249	– 5.8	4,105
	3rd quarter p	3,729	– 9.2	4,030
	4th quarter p	3,902	– 7.7	3,917
	Total	16,461	– 5.2	

* 14-week statistical period: figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
p provisional.

Retailers' stocks in December

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of December showed an increase of 9 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year; at constant prices there was an increase of 1 per cent. These comparisons are made with the high level of December 1970 and provide further evidence of a recovery (in constant price terms) from the relatively low levels of July and August.

ESTIMATE OF LEVELS AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RETAILERS' STOCKS

index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	153	163	165	166	167	161	169	167	184	204	177
1971	N.A.	N.A.	180	181	185	187	175	182	184	199	217	192
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*9*	*12*	*12*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*10*	*9*	*11*	*12*	*9*	*8*	*10*	*8*	*6*	*9*
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	118	119	127	127	127	128	122	127	125	136	150	130
1971	N.A.	N.A.	129	128	130	131	122	126	128	137	149	132
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*–2*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*5*	*4*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*—*	*—*	*2*	*1*	*–1*	*1*

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for November was 129 (1965 = 100), 5 per cent more than in November 1970, and a larger increase than that recorded for October or the third quarter.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in November 1971 was 4 per cent less than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders in November are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (Tel. Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	November 1971	
The value of sales by:	Index No. 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	129	5
Food shops	140	5
Non-food shops	122	5
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	133	2
Durable goods shops	131	7
Miscellaneous non-food shops	120	9
Department and general stores	102	–8

United Kingdom energy statistics

IN the January 1972 issue of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* published by the Central Statistical Office on February 9, the title of the section of tables formerly described as 'Fuel and Power' has been altered to 'Energy' and substantial changes have been made in the content and emphasis of the information presented. New tables show the contribution made by the separate fuel industries to total inland energy consumption in terms of million tons of coal equivalent (the primary fuel input basis) and the flow of energy to final consumers in million therms (heat supplied basis). Consumption by final users is separately analysed according to the fuel used and consuming sector. The tables extend the annual statistics published in the Department of Trade and Industry *Digest of Energy Statistics* by the addition of short-term statistics, including a seasonally adjusted series, either on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Further new features include tables showing the production and net arrivals of the principal fuels including production of natural gas, and quarterly sales of gas and electricity by the public supply systems.

The presentation of the statistics relating to coal, gas and electricity has been changed with the introduction of some new material while retaining the most important of the series published in the past. Information on series which no longer appear in the *Monthly Digest* is available on request to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES by wholesale textile houses in December showed an increase of 7 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 1 per cent in October and 6 per cent in November.

The value of stocks at the end of December was 6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1970 1st quarter	90	*2*	161	*5*
2nd quarter	97	*–2*	140	*1*
3rd quarter	105	*5*	146	*–7*
4th quarter	135	*8*	143	*–3*
1971 1st quarter	100	*10*	147	*–8*
2nd quarter	106	*10*	135	*–4*
3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1970 December	127	*11*	143	*–3*
1971 January	66	*9*	128	*–8*
February	99	*8*	139	*–10*
March	134	*13*	147	*–8*
April	115	*12*	136	*–7*
May	101	*10*	137	*–9*
June	103	*8*	135	*–4*
July	90	*8*	137	*–6*
August	110	*10*	142	*–1*
September	145	*8*	148	*1*
October	155	*1*	138	*7*
November	131	*6*	155	*10*
December	135	*7*	152	*6*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	December 1971	January-December 1971	December 1971
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	– 1	16	– 7
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	–13	2	–17
Women's underwear	35	9	17
Women's hose and children's socks	6	–15	– 5
Women's millinery	–11	–10	–25
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	13	10	17
Children's wear	–15	11	12
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	15	30	30
Gloves	–25	–13	24
Piece-goods and nets	–10	7	46
Household textiles	14	9	21
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	9	15	6
Boots and shoes	– 3	8	23
Total †	7	8	6

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Tape recorders for September
- Imported timber for December.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- General printing and publishing for first quarter 1971
- Merchant shipbuilding for third quarter 1971
- Ships boats, and marine engineering for first and second quarters 1971
- Plastics products for first quarter 1971
- Refrigerating machinery for third quarter 1971
- Metal furniture for third quarter 1971.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
- Instalment credit business of finance houses for December
- Instalment credit business of retailers for December.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16, 1971, on page 562.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

New Business Monitor for glass

THE first results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of glass and glass products are now available in the Department of Trade and Industry's Business Monitor series. The figures relate to the first and second quarters of 1971.

The Monitor covers sales of flat glass and glass products, glass containers, domestic and ornamental glassware, vacuum ware, glass envelopes, balls, tubing and rods, laboratory, hygenic and pharmaceutical glassware, illuminating and signalling glassware, waste glass, industrial and machinery and all other glassware.

The inquiry was started after detailed consultation with industry and is designed to fit into a new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service. As well as meeting official statistical requirements the inquiry will provide industry with detailed sales information for marketing and management purposes.

The new Monitor (reference P107) is available on subscription of 37½p per year from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NM.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during January 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nonimal Capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	2,729	—	2,729
Over £100 but under £1,000	118	—	118
£1,000 but under £10,000	970	—	970
£10,000 but under £50,000	159	—	159
£50,000 but under £100,000	19	—	19
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	12	1	11
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total Number	4,008	1	4,007
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	8,032	165	7,867

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961		
March	3,136	7,720		
April	3,210	16,525		
May	3,088	5,233		
June	3,569	7,317		
July	3,142	6,631		
August	3,483	6,559		
September	3,139	9,140		
October	3,490	61,353		
November	3,950	8,073		
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, February 11, 1972
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Macbeth	BR/E 35992/12/2/77	140	February 9	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Caliban Pictures Ltd.
A Matter of Fat	BR/E 35993/12/2/77	98	February 9	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Royal Stirling	BR/E 35996/12/2/77	25	February 9	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Campbell Harper Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2227	BR/E 35876/12/2/77	8	February 11	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2227A	BR/E 35877/12/2/77	8	February 11	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Provocation	F 35994	97	February 9	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd.	G. D. Films, Athens.
Nude As A Trap	F 35995	74	February 9	Supreme Film Distributors Ltd.	G. D. Films, Athens
Double Suicide	F 35997	104	February 9	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Toho International Company Ltd., Tokyo.
Diary Of A Shinjuku Thief	F 35998	94	February 9	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Shibata Organisation Inc., Tokyo
The Adventures Of Goopy and Bagha	F 35999	120	February 9	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Purnima Pictures, Calcutta
La Fete A Jojo	F 36000	13	February 10	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	Films J. M. P., Paris
Don't Deliver Us From Evil (Mais Ne Nous Delivrez Pas Du Mal)	F 36001	103	February 10	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	Societe Generale De Production, Paris

Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'More Dead Than Alive' (F 35953) registered on January 18, 1972 has been amended to 99 minutes.

TRADE INFORMATION

Anglo-Hungarian Trade Arrangement

THE annual Trade Arrangement between the United Kingdom and Hungary was signed in London on February 4. Under the arrangement, apart from Hungarian goods which are imported into the United Kingdom under open licence, the quotas listed in Annex I below will apply. Annex II contains provisions for United Kingdom exports to Hungary in 1972.

ANNEX I

Hungarian goods for import into the UK during the twelve months ending December 31, 1972

Item no.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
1 ex 02.01	Chilled pigmeat and edible pigmeat offals	pm (a)
2 ex 02.06	Bacon	tons 2,240 (a) (b)
3 ex 04.03	Fresh butter	pm
4 ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, tomatoes, spinach and turnips	tons 400 (c)
5 ex 07.01	Fresh dry-bulb onions and shallots during the period August 1, 1972 to February 28, 1973	tons 11,450 (d)
6 ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	tons 620
7 ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower or onions	30
8 ex 07.04	Dried vegetables being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than in bulk), lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	845
9 ex 08.06	Fresh apples and pears	tons 240
10 ex 08.07 ex 08.08	Fresh fruit being: Cherries and plums, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries	tons 2,000
11 ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberries and strawberries taken together and 50 tons for blackcurrants)	tons 1,500
12 ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 50 tons each for raspberry and strawberry and not more than 200 tons for blackcurrant)	tons 1,000
13 ex 08.12	Dried fruit being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	100
14 ex 16.01	Pork sausages other than salami	100 (a)
15 ex 16.02	Canned ham	500 (a)
16 ex 16.02	Other canned or fully cooked pigmeat	450 (a)
17 ex 16.02	Prepared poultry (fully cooked)	100 (e)
18 ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions (including mixed pickles)	100
19 ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and turnips	100

Mr. H. W. Woodruff (right) of Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade and Industry, and Mr. T. Antalpeter of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, sign the Anglo-Hungarian Trade Arrangement for 1972, in London on February 4, 1972.

Item no.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
20 ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 500 tons for raspberry and strawberry taken together and 150 tons for blackcurrant)	tons 3,200
21 ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £20,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £10,000 for blackcurrants)	350
22 ex 20.07	Juices of: Apple, blackcurrant and pear	65
23 36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	80
24	Gloves (of which not more than £200,000 for leather and fabric gloves) the following:	284
ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
ex 42.03	Leather gloves including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape not elastic nor rubberised	
ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
25	Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	sq. yds. 1,445,000
51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	
ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
26	Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair the following:	45
53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics	
27	Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
ex 54.05 ex 62.02	(a) Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	sq. yds. 220,000
ex 54.05 ex 62.02	(b) Other woven fabrics of flax, bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	95
ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	

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Item no.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
28 55.07, 55.08, 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton of which not more than 2,688,485 sq. yds. for finished fabric	sq. yds. 4,033,780
29 ex 58.05, ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	50
30 ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	35
31	Stockings and socks the following:	85
ex 60.03	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
ex 61.10	of woven cotton	
32	Apparel the following:	
ex 60.04	(a) Undergarments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	980
ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
ex 61.01, ex 61.02	(b) Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	700
ex 61.03, ex 61.04	Undergarments of woven flax	
ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven flax	
ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven flax	
ex 61.01, ex 61.02	(c) Outergarments of woven cotton	sq. yds. 3,205,065
ex 61.03, ex 61.04	Undergarments of woven cotton (of which not more than 1,274,740 sq. yds. for shirts)	
ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton	
ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton	
ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven cotton	
ex 61.08	Collars and other articles falling within 61.08 of woven cotton	
ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
33	Made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibres and hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt the following:	
ex 60.05, ex 62.02	(a) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	sq. yds. 598,350
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven cotton	
ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics	
ex 60.05, ex 62.02	(b) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres	300
ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven man-made fibres	
ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,000	
34 ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	sq. yds. 173,420
35 ex 64.01, ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	95
36 69.11, 69.12, 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £40,000 for ornamental ware)	90
37 ex 73.38	Enamelled hollow-ware	45
38 ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers	150
39 85.21	Electronic valves and tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £65,000 for semi-conductors)	300
40 91.02, ex 91.04	Non-electric clocks	units 255,000

Notes:

(a) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.

(b) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972 under the general arrangements for imports of this commodity.

(c) Fresh tomatoes are on Open General Import Licence from November 1 in any year to March 31 in the following year.

(d) Fresh dry-bulb onions and shallots are on Open General Import Licence between March 1 and July 31 each year.

(e) As defined by Poultry Carcases Landing Order 1971.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ANNEX II

UK goods for import into Hungary during the twelve months ending December 31, 1972

PART I

The Government of Hungary, within the framework of their general import regulations, will admit goods not mentioned in Part II of this Annex to a value of £19 million.

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Item no.	Description		Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Thoroughbred horses and livestock (including pedigree pigs)		100
2	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products including fish, cocoa powder, coffee extracts and essences, chocolate and sugar confectionery, cocoa butter, milk and other dairy products (including nisin), biscuits, quick frozen fruits and vegetables, whisky, cod liver oil, essential oils, sauces, flavouring essences, food colours and aromatic materials, and pectin		400
3	Chemical products, the following:		150
	Medicines for retail sale	100	
	Paints (for internal and external decoration etc.) and artists' colours	50	
4	Yarns excluding man-made fibre yarns, but including non-tarnishing metallic yarns, of all kinds		25
5	Wool cloth		300
6	Cotton and man-made fibre piece goods, including tyre fabrics, tapes and light webbings		200
7	Linen goods and lace manufactures		10
8	Metal consumer goods not elsewhere specified including domestic hollow-ware, cutlery, pressure cookers, razors and razor blades, non-industrial liquid fuelled heating and cooking apparatus and sewing machines and parts		200
9	Miscellaneous equipment, the following:		150
	Radio and television sets, radiograms, sound producing equipment and parts thereof	115	
	Magnetic recording tape or film	35	
10	Motor cars, motorcycles and cycles:		60
	Complete and assembled	p.m	
	Components and parts	60	
11	Clothing and footwear, including furs and imitation furs		700
	Woven clothing and knitwear	500	
	Furs (including imitation furs)	150	
	Footwear of all types	50	
12	Books, periodicals and music		225
13	Miscellaneous consumer goods not elsewhere specified, including clocks and watches, and components (£10,000), sports goods, toys, games, musical instruments, jewellery (including costume jewellery), perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, gramophone records, linoleum and carpets, non-industrial self-adhesive tapes, mechanical lighters, pipes, cigarettes and other tobacco manufactures, pens of all kinds, polishes, creams, dressing for footwear, furniture and floors, domestic electrical appliances and refrigerators and parts		550

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Andean Pact: multinational companies

DECISION 45, taken during the sixth period of extraordinary meetings of the Andean Pact Commission held in Lima from December 9 to 18, 1971, lays down rules for the operation of multinational companies. These companies are defined as having no more than 40 per cent foreign capital and in which each member country (with a minimum of two) has at least 15 per cent of the total local (ie Pact) holding, except in special cases authorised by the Commission. For foreign investors this is an important measure because those companies which are able to become multinational will enjoy the following benefits not accorded to foreign investors with a 49 per cent holding in a company in one country: treatment no less favourable than accorded to national investors in the right to preference for State purchases; access to local credit on the best terms; the right, subject to authorisation, to participate in activities reserved for national companies: taxation under the system for the most favoured of national companies; and an automatic right to reinvest profits without permission. By November 30, 1972, the Commission must approve rules for the creation of multinational companies and provide guidelines for the operation of multinational companies in the services sector. **CRE ext. 2288**

Denmark and East Germany

SUBSEQUENT to the Long-term Trade Agreement between the East German Office for External Economic Relations and three Danish trade organisations covering the period to the end of 1974, commodity lists (in Danish only) have now been published for 1972. They are available to British exporters on application.

EDB ext. 458/459/461

Czechoslovakia and France

A PROTOCOL to the 1970-74 Long Term Trade Agreement between Czechoslovakia and France covering trade in 1972 was signed in Prague on December 13, 1971. Copies of the Protocol and the lists of goods to be exchanged (in French) are available to British exporters on application. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Cyprus and Romania

A PROTOCOL extending until December 31, 1972, the existing Trade and Payments Agreement was signed in Nicosia on January 12, 1972. The level of trade envisaged in the Protocol is £1.2 million in each direction, which represents a 20 per cent increase over the previous year's level of £1 million. Copies of the Protocol and lists of goods to be exchanged are available to British exporters on application. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Italy: trade agreements

YUGOSLAVIA: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of January 5 announced that the Trade Agreement of July 1, 1967, between Italy and Yugoslavia has been extended to cover the year 1972.

MOROCCO: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of January 5 announced that, following the Decision dated October 25, 1971, of the Council of the European Communities authorising the extension, the Trade Agreement of January 28, 1961, between Italy and Morocco has been tacitly renewed for a further year until December 31, 1972.

TUNISIA: A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of January 5 announced that, following the Decision of October 25, 1971, of the Council of the European Communities authorising the extension, the Trade Agreement of November 23, 1961, between Italy and Tunisia has been tacitly renewed for the calendar year 1972. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General: Decision 72/71/CEE fixes the rate of the countervailing duties that can be levied by Germany and France to replace the minimum price system. (*Journal Officiel* No. L26, January 31, 1972)

Pigmeat: The *Journal Officiel* No. L234 dated October 23, 1970 contained the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2108/70 determining the Community scale for classifying pig carcases. The *Journal Officiel* No. L26 dated January 31, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/84/CEE authorising certain Member States to replace the weight categories provided for slaughtered pigmeat of 90 kg. and more in commercial classes I, II and III by a single weight category to include slaughtered pigmeat weighing 90 kg. and more whose thickness of subcutaneous fat does not exceed:

in class I: 35 mm.
in class II: 40 mm.
in class III: 45 mm.

Regulation (CEE) No. 224/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 213/67 establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat within the Community. (*Journal Officiel* No. L28, February 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 236/72 fixes the margins of tolerance for quantity losses of pigmeat resulting from storage by the intervention agencies (*Journal Officiel* No. L29, February 2, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables: Regulation (CEE) No. 190/72 repeals Regulation (CEE) No. 54/72 relating to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties onimports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L24, January 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 244/72 repeals Regulation (CEE) No. 53/72 relating to the application of the Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L30, February 3, 1972)

Wines: Regulation (CEE) No. 245/72 relates to the third amendment of Regulation (CEE) No. 2223/70 on the non-levying of a countervailing duty on imports of certain wines originating in and coming from certain third countries. (*Journal Officiel* No. L30, February 3, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal: Regulation (CEE) No. 221/72 fixes the coefficients for determining the inventory value as well as the margin of tolerance for quantity losses of cattlement resulting from storage by intervention agency. (*Journal Officiel* No. L27, February 1, 1972)

Forestry plants: Decision 72/85 CEE authorises Belgium and Germany to permit the marketing of *Pinus nigra Arn. var. austriaca*, subject to less stringent requirements. (*Journal Officiel* No. L26, January 31, 1972)

Sugar: Regulation (CEE) No. 225/72 completes Regulation (CEE) No. 206/68 setting up a general code of provisions in respect of intertrade contracts and agreements concerning the purchase of sugarbeet. (*Journal Officiel* No. L28, February 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 226/72 defines the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the sugar sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L28, February 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 258/72 lays down the procedures applicable

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in so far as it concerns the sale, by adjudication, of white sugar by the intervention agencies. (*Journal Officiel* No. L31, February 4, 1972)

Fish and fish products: Regulation (CEE) No. 227/72 relates to the import into the Community of certain fish products originating in Tunisia. (*Journal Officiel* No. L28, February 1, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 228/72 relates to the import into the Community of certain fish products originating in Morocco. (*Journal Officiel* No. L28, February 1, 1972)

Oils, fats and oil seeds: Regulation (CEE) No. 189/72 abolishes the countervailing amounts applicable in the fats sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation in the currencies of certain Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L24, January 28, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 223/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 911/68 concerning the period for the advance fixing of aid for oil seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L27, February 1, 1972)

Milk and milk products: Regulation (CEE) No. 246/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1054/68 drawing up the list of bodies authorised to issue certificates for the admission of certain dairy products coming from third countries under certain CCT. Numbers. (*Journal Officiel* No. L30, February 3, 1972). **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEMS: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C7 dated January 28, 1972 contains an announcement that the quota for imports into the EEC of the following goods which was set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 has been exhausted. With effect from January 28, 1972, imports into the EEC of the following products originating in Yugoslavia attract the full rate of customs duty:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods
Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71	
31.02	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous: B. Urea, with a nitrogen content exceeding 45 per cent by weight of the dry anhydrous product.

The French texts of the Regulation and announcement referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF—CORRECTION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L24 dated January 28, 1972 contains a correction to Tariff heading No. 10.05B in the Annex of Regulation (CEE) No. 1/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 950/68 relating to the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC.

EDB ext. 7174/408

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY—COMMUNITY IMPORTS: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L22 dated January 26, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 160/72 establishing Community control of imports of unwrought lead, other than 'plomb d'oeuvre' (CCT. No. 78.01 A II) coming from countries referred to in Annex II of Regulation (CEE) No. 1025/70.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C7 dated January 28, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed decision determining certain transitional measures for the harmonisation of the import systems of the Member States with regard to third countries.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulation and Decision, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application.

EDB est. 7174/408

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: Decision 72/69/CEE authorises Belgium and Luxembourg to exclude from Community treatment tomatoes and table grapes (CCT. Nos. 07.01 M I and 08.04 A I) originating in certain third countries and freely circulating in the other Member States (*Journal Officiel* No. L. 25, January 29, 1972)

Decision 72/87 CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment radio broadcasting receivers, whether or not combined with sound recorders or reproducers falling within EEC Common Customs Tariff heading 85.15 A III, originating in Taiwan and freely circulating in the other Member States. (*Journal Officiel* No. L30, February 3, 1971) The French texts may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 2, 1969 contained an announcement concerning an application for clearance of an agreement between Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft (MAN) and the Societé anonyme de Véhicules Industriels et d'Equipements Mécaniques (SAVIEM). The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L31 dated February 4, 1972 contains the text of the Commission's Decision 72/88/CEE concerning this application under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. The French text may be seen on application.

CRE ext. 2354/2355

Belgium and Luxembourg

IMPORT LICENSING: Two Belgian ministerial decrees of December 28 and 29, 1971, added the undermentioned goods to the list of products subject to import licensing. The decrees were published in *Moniteur Belge* on January 22 and 27 and each took effect as from the date of its publication. Imports of the same goods into Luxembourg will also be subject to import licensing.

Tariff no.	Description
ex 12.01	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, excluding flax-seed, colza-seed, sunflower-seed and rape-seed, with a colza-seed, rape-seed and/or sunflower-seed content of 2% or more by weight.
ex 29.25	Urea.
ex 42.03	Protective gloves, including mittens and mitts, for all trades, of leather or of composition leather.

EDB ext. 288/7175, 408/or 423

Greece

PRICE CONTROL: It has been announced in the Greek *Official Gazette* that the existing regulations on price control (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971, page 363) have been extended until June 30, 1972. **EDB ext. 420/475**

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Italy

MANUFACTURING TAX AND FRONTIER SURTAX ON LIGHTERS: The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of January 17 published Decree No. 1198 dated October 1, 1971, giving rates of manufacturing tax and corresponding frontier surtax on certain types of lighters. With effect from January 18, 1972, the rates are as follows: gas lighters, 150 lire per lighter; gas lighters fitted to cookers or stoves, 600 lire per lighter. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY—(1) Vertical shaft rotary grinding machines: In the Spanish *State Gazette* of February 1, 1972, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of vertical shaft rotary grinding machines, for solid minerals, weighing more than 120 tons and with a production capacity of 700 to 1,000 tons per hour starting from blocks of 0.9 to 1.5 square metres. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 35 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these vertical shaft rotary grinding machines all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until January 31, 1974.

(2) Hydraulic excavators: In the Spanish *State Gazette* of January 21, 1972, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of hydraulic excavators with a dipper capacity between 1,000 and 1,800 litres (tariff heading 84.23-A). The parts, components and auxiliary materials which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application, a specific resolution could be approved by the Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 15 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these excavators all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until January 20, 1974.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

DEVELOPMENT POLES: Under an Order dated December 7, 1971, which appeared in the Spanish *State Gazette* of December 8, 1971 the Spanish authorities invited private Spanish and foreign capital to invest in the establishment of new Spanish industrial enterprises to be located in the Development areas. The usual incentives are offered.

Applications for 1972 will be admitted until April 30 next for the following Development industrial centres:

Burgos
Huelva
Granada
Cordoba
Oviedo
Logrono
Villagarcia del Arosa

Copies of the relevant decree in Spanish indicating the range of scheme are available from ESD for inspection and loan, copy price 50p. Approximate translation is similarly available, price 65p.

CRE ext. 3476, EDB ext. 7016/7

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The *State Gazette* of December 30, 1971, announced acceptance of modifications to descriptions of the Spanish customs tariff, together with amendments to certain rates of import duties consistent with changes of descriptions and additions, deletions, etc. of certain subheadings, effective from January 1, as follows:

Tariff heading	New description, addition or deletion	Import duty where modified
04.07 (new)	Food products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified under any other headings	21%
07.05. B.5	Broad beans	3.5%
B.6	Other	7%
11.02. A	Meal and groats	
12.03. B.3	Delete the word 'beans'	
27.13. A	Paraffin, waxes from petroleum and other bituminous minerals, paraffin residues whether or not coloured	
28.05.C	Rare earth metals, yttrium and scandium, including alloys	
28.06 B	Chlorosulphuric acid	
28.29	Delete old A.3 (sodium-aluminium-fluoride/artificial cryolite), renumbering old 4 & 5 as 3 & 4 respectively	
28.38. A.3	Now reads 'of magnesium'	
A.7	Now reads 'of nickel'	
28.40. B.1	Of ammonium (excepting orthophosphates, mono or diamonic, pure or mixtures), with an arsenical content less than 6 mg pre kg	
28.48	Other salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids (excluding azides):	
A	Aluminium-sodium-fluoride (artificial cryolite)	28%
B	Magnesium-potassium-sulphate	19%
C	Ammonium-nickel-sulphate	10%
D	Other	15%
29.16. D	Other	
29.25	(Amide-function compounds): Delete old sub-heading A, and re-letter old B-J as A-I	
31.02. H	Urea:	
1	With nitrogen content 45% or less	10%
2	With nitrogen content over 45%, including pure	17.5%
31.05. A	Ammonium di-hydrogen orthophosphates, and di-ammonium hydrogen orthophosphates, pure & mixed	19%
32.03. A	Synthetic organic tanning substances, and inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations whether or not containing natural tanning materials	
B	Enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning (for example, of enzymatic, pancreatic or bacterial origin)	
34.01. D	Organic surface-active products and preparations used as soap, in bars, pieces, moulded cakes or cut, or in slabs (whether or not containing soap)	22%

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38.19. J	Other (previously K) (Delete the old subheading J-, cerium alloys, etc)	16.5%
50.08. B	Imitation cat-gut prepared with silk thread	
54.04	Delete subheadings, leaving one rate of duty for the heading	32.5%
57.03. A	Jute:	
1	Raw or retted	Free
2	Carded, combed, or otherwise processed:	
(a)	in slivers or rovings	6.5 ptas per kg
(b)	in other forms	Free
3	Tow or waste (including pulled or garnetted rags or rope)	15%
B	Other textile bast fibres:	
1	Raw	Free
2	Combed or otherwise processed, not spun:	
(a)	in slivers, sheets or rovings	20.5%
(b)	in other forms	13%
3	Waste (including pulled or garnetted rags or rope)	
57.04. A	Delete old A.1, and re-number old 2 & 3 as 1 & 2	
B	Delete old B.2 (a) and re-letter old (b) & (c) as (a) & (b)	
57.06. A	Of jute:	
1	Single	(per kg. 9 ptas)
2	Multiple or cabled	(per kg. 9 ptas)
B	Of other textile bast fibres under BN 57.03	24.5%
57.10. A	Of jute	(15 ptas per kg)
B	Of other textile bast fibres under BN 57.03	31.5%
73.24. A	With a capacity of over 300 litres	12%
B	With a capacity of not more than 300 litres:	
1	of unwelded drawn steel, with a diameter of more than 407 mm	5%
2	Other, with a diameter of more than 407 mm	15%
3	Other	22%
74.19	The old sub-headings B-E become C-F, remaining unchanged in descriptions, etc	
B	Containers of copper, for compressed or liquefied gas, of any capacity	14%
82.02. A	Hand saws	
82.11. B	Blades and parts for the cutting mechanism of electric shavers	
84.45	Delete 'metallic oxides' from heading description.	
ex 85.08. A	Starter-motors and generators (dynamos or alternators) and cut-outs	
A 2	Other starters and/or generators (dynamo or alternator), and cut-outs	
85.19. C	Printed circuits	24%
D	Resistances, not being heating-elements:	
1	Potentiometers and rheostats:	
(a)	weighing each 100 gm or less	(29.5%)
(b)	weighing more than 100 gm each	(18.5%)
2	Other	(24%)
E	Switch-boards and control-panels	(22%)
F	Parts	(27%)
87.07. A	Mechanically-propelled trucks as specified:	
90.17. A	Electro-medical apparatus excepting heart stimulators (pace-makers)	17.5%
90.19. A	Orthopaedic appliances, and appliances for fractures	17.5%
B	Articles and apparatus for prosthesis	18.5%
C	Deaf-aids, portable cardiac pace-makers for individual use, and cardiac valves	Free
D	Other	17.5%

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should specify the Brussels Nomenclature or adequate description of the product or commodity. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

Tariff no.		Rate of duty
02.01	In sub-section 1025 'IL.3.10' is superseded by	IL.3.00
11.02	Sub-section 1020 of this item is repealed.	
14.02	Section 2000 is repealed	
	In sub-section 9900 '35%' is superseded by	20% *ad val*
16.04	In sub-section 2010 'IL.3.40' is superseded by	IL.3.00 per kg.
	In Section 3000 '36%' is superseded by	30% *ad val*
21.05	This item is superseded by:	
	Soups and bouillons in liquid, solid or powder form, homogenised compound food preparations:	
1000	Homogenised compound food preparations	15% *ad val*
9900	Other	IL.5.00 per kg(incl. inner container) +15% *ad val*
22.09 2020	The rate of duty is now	IL.7.50 per kg + 25% *ad val*
2090	The rate of duty is now	IL.10.00 per kg + 25% *ad val*
24.01	Section 1000 is repealed.	
25.23	Section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Grey Portland cement	
1020	Released before 1.4.72	IL.0.007 per kg
1090	Other	IL.0.04 per kg + 25% *ad val*
25.26	In this item '17%' is superseded by	15% *ad val*
27.10	In sub-section 5090 '54%' is superseded by	45% *ad val*
	In section 5500 '54%' is superseded by	45% *ad val*
	In sub-section 9990 '54%' is superseded by	45% *ad val*
32.09.9990	Other. '35%' is superseded by	45% but not less than IL.2.50 per kg
34.03.9990	'54%' is superseded by	45% *ad val*
37.03	Sub-section 9991 is superseded by:	
9991	Monochrome (GATT X)	70% but not less than IL.2.50 per sq.m.
39.01.1060	'45% but not less than IL.1.12 per kg' is superseded by	35% but not less than IL.0.85 per kg
39.02	Section 3000 is superseded by:	
3000	Coatings	45% but not less than IL.2.50 per kg
40.07.9900	'32%' is superseded by	25% *ad val*
57.07.1000	'13%' is superseded by	10% *ad val*
59.04.1000	'17%' is superseded by	15% *ad val*
59.05.9910	'40%' is superseded by	35% *ad val*
59.06.9910	'40%' is superseded by	35% *ad val*
73.20.4091	'35%' is superseded by	30% *ad val*
76.04	Section 1000 shall be followed by:	
2000	Used for the manufacture of laminated sheets made of phenolic and aminoplastic resin impregnated layers, for export	Exempt
84.10	Sub-section 4041 is superseded by:	
4041	Self-contained units comprising an electric motor provided the weight of the unit does not exceed 50 kg and excluding those falling under sub-section 4043 (GATT X)	40% *ad val*
84.17.2000	'40%' is superseded by	35% *ad val*
85.01.1093	'32%' is superseded by	25% *ad val*
85.01.	Sub-section 1099 is superseded by	
1099	Other	45% *ad val*
85.15.4011 } 4040 }	In these sub-sections the rate of duty is now	65% but not less than IL.430.00 each + 20% *ad val*
02.01	Sub-section 1011 of this item is superseded by:	
1011	If released before 1.1.73	Exempt
07.01.2000	This section is repealed	
	Item 10.01 is superseded by:	
10.01	Wheat and wheat mixed with rye (Meslin) (GATT)	Exempt
	Item 10.03 is superseded by:	
10.03	Barley (GATT)	Exempt
11.01	Section 2000 of this item is repealed	
	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	Exempt
17.01	Section 9900 of this item is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	If released before 1.1.73	Exempt
9990	Other	IL.0.30 per kg.
39.01	In this item, Section 3000 is superseded by:	
3000	Coatings	45% but not less than IL.2.50 per kg.
40.05	In this item, Section 1000 and sub-section 9900 are superseded by:	
1000	Plates, sheets and film	10% *ad val.*
9900	Other	Exempt
40.14	In this item, Section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Parts and accessories for use solely or principally with plant, machinery, appliances or electric equipment falling under Part XVI or Chapter 90, other than those falling under Section 8100	
1010	If the rate of duty application to the plant, machinery or electrical equipment does not exceed 20 per cent	Exempt
1090	Other	25% *ad val.*
7010	In this sub-section, the portion 'released before 1.1.72' shall be deleted	
59.05	Section 1000 of this item is superseded by:	
1000	Nets and netting fabrics and prepared fishing nets of the kind used in fishing, if imported with the approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture (GATT)	Exempt
61.09.2010	In this sub-section, the portion 'and released before 1.1.72' shall be deleted	
65.04	In this item, Section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Made of panama, artificial or synthetic straw	IL.4.80 each plus 25% *ad val*
70.03	In this item, sub-section 1011 is superseded by:	
1011	of the rtm Pyrex type for the manufacture of scientific appliances and apparatus, provided the quantity released under this sub-section does not exceed 6 tons per year	Exempt
84.12	In this item, Section 2000 is superseded by:	
2000	The parts (GATT)	35% *ad val.*
84.21	The heading of Section 5000 is replaced by:	
5000	'Machinery and appliances for the change of humidity in the air'	
85.01.1093	In this sub-section, '32%' is superseded by:	25% *ad val.*

Amendments have also been made to the Israeli Customs Tariff which affect the following items:

'If released before 1.1.72' is superseded by 'if released before 1.10.72' in items 01.02.2000; 02.01.1023; 02.01.1028

'If released before 1.1.72' is superseded by 'if released before 1.7.72' in item 09.01

'If released before 1.1.72' is superseded by 'if released before 1.4.72' in the following items:

27.10.5030	51.04.9193	58.05.2091	84.52.9910
32.07.2010	51.04.9991	59.13.1091	84.52.9920
50.09.9910	55.09.9920	60.06.1091	84.53.1000
50.10.9910	56.07.1091	73.10.1017	84.55.6000
51.04.9191	56.07.1092	73.10.1092	85.05.1010
51.04.9192	56.07.2091	83.13.1000	

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

(continued on page 303)

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ISRAEL
continued

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Israeli Purchase Tax Order which affect the following items:

Dried fruit; fruit jams; other fruit preserves which are not beverages.
Toilet soap (solid and liquid).
Regenerated mineral oils (locally manufactured).
Tapes for sound recordings by the magnetic method for appliances falling under Items 84.52.9910 or 84.53 of the Customs Tariff.
Fabrics with a 1/1 joint of synthetic mono lament.
Net fabric, knotted of man-made yarn or thread.
Net fabric, knitted or crochetted of synthetic monofilament.
Plastic containers or lids.
Plates, sheets, foil, strip or film of plastic material which is not of fibre or of yarn or thread, whether or not expanded, foamy or spongy, whether or not in the form of sleeves, and whether on a foundation of some other material or not (separate items previously relating to rtm Cellophane articles and plastic sleeves have been repealed).
Rods, sections, discs, wall coatings, tablecloths, napkins, all of plastic material which is not made of synthetic or man made fibre or yarn; oil cloth; linoleum; yarn of plastic material.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested.

SURCHARGE: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendment affecting the surcharge levied on certain imports: Item 51.01.2010 (artificial rayon tow yarn) is deleted.

Item no.	Description	Charge
ex 26.03	Waste, ash or residues containing lead or lead compounds, or copper or copper compounds, provided they are packed and ready for exportation and do not require any additional manufacturing operation whatsoever until exported	IL.0.10 for each IL of the f.o.b. value at an Israeli port

EDB ext. 420/475

Zambia

IMPORT CONTROL AND CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: In a notice published in *Trade and Industry*, February 10, page 273, reference was made to new import prohibition and to customs tariff amendments. The Zambian notices have now been published and the extent of the changes are shown below:

Import Prohibition. Statutory Instruments Nos. 24 and 25, published in *Zambia Gazette*, January 28, confirm all the items contained in our previous notice referred to above. However, this prohibition will not apply in relation to any of those items or any class of such goods:

(a) which are in course of transit through the Republic of Zambia to a place beyond the borders thereof; or
(b) not exceeding four kwacha in value which are imported in any one week into the Republic of Zambia by an incoming individual residing in the Republic of Zambia for his personal domestic consumption and not for sale or disposal to any other person; or
(c) which are imported under any permit if the importer satisfies the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, that such importer has, on the basis and by reason of his having been earlier issued with such permit, incurred a contractual and legally enforceable obligation prior to the publication hereof.

A permit other than the permit to which the provision of the paragraph above applies are hereby revoked.

Import Control. The Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) (Amendment) Order, 1972 published as Statutory Instrument No. 23, amends, with effect from January 28, the schedule of goods for the import of which a permit is required:

(a) by the deletion of item 10: Fish, whether fresh or dried, including fish meal;
(b) by the deletion of paragraph 13, and the substitution therefor of the following: 13, Groundnuts, excluding salted or roasted peanuts;
(c) by the deletion of paragraph 24 and the substitution therefor of the following: 24. Live poultry, including day-old chicks;
(d) by the deletion of paragraph 27 and the substitution therefor of the following: 27. Tomatoes, excluding canned tomatoes.

Customs tariff amendments. The Customs and Excise (Amendment) Act, 1972, published in Bill form in *Zambia Gazette*, January 28, amends, with effect from January 29, the First and Fourth Schedules to the Zambia customs tariff. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE—IMPORT DUTIES

Heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Statistical unit of quantity
04.03.10	Ghee	K0.07 per kg	kg
04.03.90	Other	K0.07 per kg	kg
05.15.00	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or Chapter 3, unfit for human consumption:		
05.15.10	Pet foods	30%	kg
05.15.90	Other	Free	kg
07.05.21	Beans	15%	kg
07.05.22	Cow peas	15%	kg
07.05.23	Gram or dhal	15%	kg
07.05.29	Other	15%	kg
07.06.00	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith:		
07.06.10	Fresh	K0.04 per kg	kg
07.06.90	Other	15%	
09.01.21	In bulk	10%	kg
09.01.29	Not in bulk	30%	kg
09.01.90	Other	30%	kg
16.02.30	Bacon, ham and other products prepared from pork	30%	kg
16.02.40	Pet foods	30%	kg
16.02.50	Ravioli, canneloni and the like, stuffed with meat	30%	kg
16.02.60	Meat pastry	30%	kg
16.02.90	Other	Free	kg
19.02.20	Specially prepared for invalids	Free	kg
19.08.00	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion	50%	kg
20.05.10	Marmalades	50%	kg
20.05.90	Other	50%	kg
21.07.51	Puddings, cakes, jellies, ice-creams and the like	50%	kg
22.03.90	Other	K0.75 per litre	litre
22.04.10	Not exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.00 per litre	litre
22.04.90	Exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.20 per litre	litre
22.05.10	Sparkling wines	K2.00 per litre	litre
22.05.21	Not exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.00 per litre	litre
22.05.22	Exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.20 per litre	litre
22.06.10	Not exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.00 per litre	litre
22.06.90	Exceeding 25% of proof spirit	K1.20 per litre	litre
22.07.00	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead)	K0.50 per litre	litre
22.08.90	Other	K4.50 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.11	Bitters	K2.50 per litre	litre
22.09.12	Liqueurs, cordials and other mixed spirits	K6.50 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.13	Rum	K7.50 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.14	Brandy	K8.00 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.15	Gin	K8.00 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.16	Whisky	K7.50 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.17	Vodka	K8.00 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.19	Other	K5.00 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.20	Compound alcoholic preparations for the manufacture of beverages	K5.00 per proof litre	Proof litre
22.09.30	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits undenatured	K4.50 per proof litre	Proof litre
23.01.30	Pet foods	30%	kg
24.02.10	Cigars, cigarillos and cheroots	K14.00 per kg plus 50%	kg
24.02.20	Cigarettes	K14.00 per kg plus 50%	kg
24.02.50	Pipe tobacco	K2.00 per kg	kg
24.02.90	Other	K2.00 per kg	kg
33.06.10	Perfumery (including toilet waters) containing more than 2% of alcohol by volume at a temperature of 10.5 degrees Celcius	100% and in addition K1.30 per litre	litre
33.06.90	Other	75%	kg
37.02.21	Of a width not exceeding 16 mm	50%	Metre
37.02.22	Of a width exceeding 16 mm, not exceeding 30 metres in length	50%	Metre
37.02.90	Other	50%	—
39.07.50	Sanitary and toilet articles	15%	kg
39.07.95	Pharmaceutical goods	Free	kg
42.02.10	Travel goods of vulcanised fibre	75%	kg
42.02.20	Other travelling and sports cases and handbags	75%	kg
42.02.90	Other	75%	kg
48.01.22	In sheets	15%	kg

(continued on next page)

ZAMBIA
continued

Heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of duty	Statistical unit of quantity
84.12.00	Air-conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air	75%	kg
84.15.21	Refrigerators	50%	No.
84.15.29	Parts thereof	50%	kg
84.15.31	Refrigerators with a capacity not exceeding 0.5 cubic metres	75%	No.
84.15.32	Refrigerators, other	50%	No.
84.15.39	Parts thereof	50%	kg
84.19.10	Domestic dish washing machines	100%	No.
84.40.11	Washing machines, ironing machines, wringers and mangles	100%	No.
84.40.19	Parts therefor	100%	kg
84.59.40	Air-coolers, air humidifiers, air de-humidifiers and similar machines	75%	No.
84.59.50	Vacuum cleaners and floor polishers	100%	No.
84.59.60	Cisterns fitted with mechanism	10%	No.
85.06.11	Vacuum cleaners and floor polishers	100%	No.
85.06.19	Parts therefor	100%	kg
85.15.52	Broadcast receivers	75%	No.
85.15.53	Other	75%	No.
87.02.15	Other, of a manufacturer's permitted gross weight not exceeding 1 tonne, new	15%	No.
87.02.16	Other, of a manufacturer's permitted gross weight not exceeding 1 tonne, second-hand	15%	No.
87.02.17	Other, new	10%	No.
87.02.18	Other, second-hand	10%	No.
Preamble to: 87.02.91	Other (motor cars including coupe-imps, station-wagons, safari vans, general purpose vehicles and motor caravans):		
87.02.92	Of a value for duty purposes not exceeding K1,000 each:		
Preamble:	Other (motor cars including coupe-imps) (cont'd):		
	Of a value for duty purposes exceeding K1,000 each but not exceeding K2,000 each:		
87.02.93	New	A rate per centum calculated by subtracting 500 from the figure representing the value for duty purposes expressed in kwacha, and then dividing by 10	No.
87.02.94	Second-hand	A rate per centum calculated by subtracting 500 from the figure representing the value for duty purposes expressed in kwacha, and then dividing by 10	No.
	Of a value for duty purposes exceeding K2,000 each:		
87.02.98	New	A rate per centum calculated by dividing by 10 the figure representing the value for duty purposes expressed in kwacha	No.
87.02.99	Second-hand	A rate per centum calculated by dividing by 10 the figure representing the value for duty purposes expressed in kwacha	No.
87.09.30	Of a cubic capacity exceeding 249 c.c.	50%	No.
87.14.91	Other	30%	No.
87.14.99	Parts thereof	30%	kg
90.07.30	Cameras, other	75%	No.
90.07.90	Other, including spares and accessories	75%	kg
90.08.10	Cinematographic cameras, whether or not incorporating sound recorders	75%	No.
90.08.20	Projectors, whether or not incorporating sound reproducers	75%	No.
90.08.30	Sound recorders and sound reproducers for incorporation with the above	75%	No.
90.08.90	Other parts and accessories	75%	kg
92.11.28	Gramophones	75%	No.
92.11.29	Other sound recorders and/or reproducers	75%	No.
92.12.23	Gramophone records (discs), recorded	75%	No.
92.12.91	Prepared media, unrecorded	50%	—
92.12.92	Recorded media	50%	No.
94.01.10	Of metal	75%	kg
94.01.20	Of wood	75%	kg
94.01.90	Other	75%	kg
94.03.11	Office furniture (for example, filing cabinets)	75%	kg
94.03.12	Bedsteads	75%	kg
94.03 19	Other	75%	kg
94.03.20	Of wood	75%	kg
94.03.90	Other	75%	kg

FOURTH SCHEDULE—SURTAX TARIFF

Item	Description of goods	Rate of surtax	Statistical unit of quantity
1	Opaque beer	K0.13 per dekalitre	dekalitre
2	Goods imported into Zambia other than the goods in respect of which a drawback, refund, rebate or remission of duty is granted or of which the duty is partially or wholly suspended under the provisions of any regulations made under section *one hundred and two*	5% of value of goods	

EDB ext. 473/472/471/462

The Gambia

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 16) Notification 1972, published in the *Gambia Gazette* of January 15, 1972, amends the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff no.	Rate of duty: Preferential	Rate of duty: General
40.11	30%	35%
68.14A	30%	35%
85.04	30%	35%

The Tariff descriptions, statistical numbers, statistical description and the units of quantity set forth against the above items in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff (Import Duties) remain unchanged. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: A notice published in *Trade and Industry*, September 30, 1971, announced the publication of Notice to Importers No. 369—Import Licensing Procedure for the period of January 1 to December 31, 1972. A Revised General Guide to Importers—Import Licensing Procedure for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 (Notice to Importers No. 386)—has been announced in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of February 2 and has the effect of placing a large number of goods on a list of banned or restricted imports. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 546, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of February 4, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industry for increase in duty on

(a) all chemically defined phthalates (excluding di-octyl phthalate, di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate, di-iso octyl phthalate, dinonyl phthalate, di-iso nonyl phthalate, didecyl phthalate and di-iso-decyl phthalate) and

(b) all phthalic acid esters of mixed aliphatic alcohols (excluding those in the range from 7 to 11 carbon atoms),
from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* or 20 c per kg. less 75 per cent of the f.o.b. price.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information con-

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

cerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

India

EXPORT OF MICA: It was announced in New Delhi on January 24, that the export of mica would be canalised, with immediate effect, through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India. Manufactured and fabricated mica, including die cast condenser films, spacers, bridges and washers; micanite; reconstituted mica; mica powder and mica paper are excluded from the scope of the order. No further information is available. **CRE ext. 2277**

Malaysia

BUDGET 1972: The Malaysian Minister of Finance announced his budget for 1972 on January 6. Two items of particular interest to United Kingdom exporters were announced:

Sales tax. A sales tax at the rate of 5 per cent will apply to all goods imported or manufactured, except for a specific exemption list intended to cover basic necessities such as foodstuffs and raw materials for basic industries. The tax will be levied at the time of import, or sale by a manufacturer, as the case may be, and will be calculated on the sale value of the goods in question. For imported goods, the sale value will be the sum of the value of such goods for the purpose of customs duty and the amount of customs duty payable on such goods. This tax will not come into force immediately, however, but on a date to be disclosed later.

Customs duties. It was proposed that customs duties be increased, or in some cases imposed for the first time, on a specified list of products. However, the Government does not propose to introduce these changes immediately, as was the case in a similar exercise in 1969, but to suspend them until these products can be produced domestically, and, in the case of fruit, when they can be produced in adequate quantity. One purpose of this move is to encourage investors to produce locally those goods on which duties will be increased—an aim consistent with the Government's policy of import substitution, and of stimulating investment from all sources. Products involved by the proposals include: meats (bacon, ham); fruits, fresh or dried; hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber; tableware (of porcelain, china, pottery); hand tools (of iron or steel); air pumps (compressors); electrical goods (transformers, torch lights, starters, filament lamps, fuses); and brooms and brushes. The full list of Malaysian Tariff numbers (BTN) affected is as follows:

02.06, 110, 120	40.16, 900
08.01, 100, 230, 300, 400, 910, 920	69.11, 000
08.02, 110, 120, 900	69.12, 100, 900
08.03, 100, 500	82.03, 900
08.04, 100, 500	82.04, 110
08.05, 100, 900	84.11, 210
08.06, 100, 900	85.01, 300
08.07, 100, 200, 900	85.10, 000
08.08, 000	85.19, 110, 190, 810, 890
08.09, 100, 900	85.20, 110, 121, 131
40.12, 900	96.02, 900
40.14, 900	

EDB ext. 468/469

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Thailand

IMPORT OF STEEL BARS AND RODS—FURTHER INFORMATION: The Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs has issued a notice stating amendments to a previous announcement (see *Trade and Industry*, June 23, 1971) which stated that no steel bars could be imported into Thailand without a special permit. No person shall now import the following steel bars and rods without the permit:

Steel bars and rods in Thai customs tariff heading number 73.10, hot-rolled and not further treated, only those the cross section of which is circular, including those in sectional form of a cross section from 5.5 mm. and up to but not exceeding 28 mm. excluding the following steel bars and rods:

(i) the type called free cutting carbon steel with sulphuric content not less than 0.08 per cent by weight;

(ii) the type imported for electrode production with carbon content not exceeding 0.15 per cent and silicon content not exceeding 0.03 per cent by weight.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

IMPORT OF SECOND-HAND LORRIES: The Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced that second-hand lorries may no longer be imported into Thailand without an import permit unless shipped from their country of origin before January 4, 1972.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

United States

DOCK STRIKES (AS AT FEBRUARY 11): EAST COAST AND GULF PORTS: These ports will be open to shipping until at least March 15 following the longshoremen's decision to continue working for 30 days after the February 14 deadline. Negotiations on whether to accept the provisional agreement are still continuing.

WEST COAST PORTS: A settlement was reached between the employers and the union leaders on February 8 which resolves all of the economic issues involved in the dispute. Other issues not yet agreed upon will be referred to voluntary arbitration. All of the local union officials have now to meet to decide whether to recommend acceptance of the deal, the dockers will then be asked to vote. The details of the settlement are not yet known but it is thought likely that it will exceed the Pay Board's guidelines and therefore will have to overcome that hurdle before the new contract is finally signed.

In the meantime President Nixon's efforts to get legislation through Congress to end the strike continue, but even if the bill passes through, it is likely that it will not become law until the outcome of the dockers vote is known. **CRE5/USA ext. 2647**

Mexico

CHANGES IN THE MEXICAN TAX LAW: Details of recent changes in the Mexican Tax Law, which came into effect on January 1, 1972, are available from Export Data Branch. **EDB ext 477**

DUTY REDUCTIONS ON IMPORTED MACHINERY: Changes in complementary rules 8 and 14 of the Customs Code were published in the Mexican *Official Gazette* of January 22, having the effect of:

1. Providing for a 65 per cent reduction in import duty on direct imports of machines and equipment of a kind not made in Mexico.
2. Revoking the requirement for the importer to post a bond or other guarantee for an amount equal to the import duty reduction.
3. Revoking the requirement for inspection of such machinery or equipment, after installation, by the Ministry of Finance.
4. Imposing fines on companies which sell, rent or relocate machinery within three years of importation, unless prior permission has been obtained from the Ministry of Finance.

EDB ext 474, 476, 7312

Jamaica

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW 1956: The following products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentive Law 1956.

Mushrooms (fresh, canned, bottled, dried, frozen) and products made therefrom.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in *Trade and Industry* dated December 23, 1971, page 642. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. **CRE ext. 2627**

IMPORT LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS: The list of exceptions to the Jamaican Open General Licence (*Board of Trade Journal*, September 27, 1968, page 865) has been amended as follows: by deleting item 73 and substituting the following: 73. Gramophone and Phonograph Records and Tapes (Recording), Cassettes, Cartridges and reel-to-reel whether in blanks or prerecorded but, excluding computer tapes. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Trinidad and Tobago

THE EXCISE DUTY (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES): The schedule to the Excise Duty (Alcoholic Beverages) Order 1968 is amended by sibstituting for item (a) the following: 'Beer, Stout and Porter $1.50 per gallon of a specific gravity of 1050 and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.'

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The First Schedule to the Trinidad & Tobago Customs Ordinance (Schedule of Import and Export Duties and Exemptions) has been further amended

(a) by substituting for items 112-03.01, 112-03.02, 112-04.032, 112-04.042, 112-04.043, 112-04.044, 112-04.053, 112-04.063, 112-04.074, 112-04.048, 112-04.129
the following rates of duty:—

Item no.	Class or description of goods	Unit		Rate of duty	
		For classification	For duty	Preferential tariff	General tariff
				$ c.	$ c.
112-03.01	Beer and ale	gal.	gal.	4 50	5 00
112-03.02	Stout and porter	gal.	gal.	4 50	5 00
112-04.032	Whisky, in bottle and not overproof	L. gal.	L. gal.	46 00	48 00
112-04.042	Other whisky	L. gal.	P. gal.	54 00	57 00
112-04.043	Blended whisky in bottle and not overproof	L. gal.	L. gal.	46 00	48 00
112-04.044	Other blended whisky	L. gal.	P. gal.	53 00	55 00
112-04.053	Gin, in bottle and not overproof	L. gal.	L. gal.	49 00	51 00
112-04.063	Other gin	L. gal.	P. gal.	57 00	60 00
112-04.074	Brandy, in bottle and not overproof	L. gal.	L. gal.	49 00	51 00
112-04.084	Other brandy	L. gal.	P. gal.	57 00	60 00
112-04.129	Cordials and liqueurs (including ready mixed cocktails)	L. gal.	L. gal.	56 00	58 00

(b) Group 552-01 Perfumery, Cosmetics, Dentifrices, and other Toilet Preparations, except Soaps. Group 552-02 Soaps and Cleansing Preparations.

The Rates of Duty have been changed. The Preferential Tariff has been increased bo 40 per cent and the General Tariff to 50 per cent, with the exception of Bay rum whose tariff has not been included in this alteration.

Purchase tax. The Purchase Tax Order 1972 alters the Purchase Tax on many of the following products. Cocoa, coffee, tea, distilled alcoholic beverages, tobacco manufactures, toilet preparations, ammunition and firearms, tyres, articles made of paper, household and kitchen woodwear, fabrics, canvas goods, blankets, floor coverings, household linen, glassware, pottery, manufactures of metal, jewellery, electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, boats and ships excluding commercial crafts, furniture, travel goods and handbags, clothing, footwear, watches and clocks, scientific instruments, photographic equipment, musical instruments, manufactured articles n.e.s., **EDB ext 474, 476, 7312**

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Brazil

DUTY REDUCTIONS ON SOME LUXURY GOODS: Brazilian Decree Law 398 of December 30, 1968, imposed a temporary duty surcharge of 100 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. on a wide range of luxury goods. Under Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1204 published on December 29, 1971, and effective from that date, the surcharge has been reduced to 50 per cent on a large number of these goods, including fish preserves, beer, wines, spirits, vinegar, cigarettes, cigars, cosmetics, some textile piece goods and clothing, footwear, ceramic tableware, electric domestic appliances, radio and television receivers, toys and lighters. The tariff headings affected are:

04.03	04.04	16.01	16.02	16.03	16.04	16.05	20.02	22.02	22.03	22.04
22.05	22.06	22.07	22.09	22.10	24.02	33.06	48.12	50.09	50.10	51.04
53.11	56.07	58.04	60.01	60.03	61.04	61.09	62.01	64.01	64.02	69.11
69.12	69.13	69.14	70.10	70.13	85.06	85.12	85.14	85.15	97.02	97.03
98.10										

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Decree Law 1199 of December 27, 1971 makes a number of amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff. The tariff headings affected are:

04.04	09.01	10.06	10.07	11.01	15.15	17.01	19.06	22.01	22.03	22.07
22.09	22.10	24.02	28.53	32.05	32.06	33.06	34.01	35.05	36.02	36.07
38.08	39.07	43.02	43.03	44.15	44.19	44.21	45.01	48.01	49.07	49.11
53.10	54.01	59.01	59.07	59.09	62.05	67.01	70.01	71.13	73.36	84.04
84.18	84.23	84.40	85.07	85.12	85.15	87.02	87.06	87.09	90.28	90.29
91.02	91.10	94.01	98.03	98.04	98.10	98.11	98.14			

The Decree Law provides that from January 1, 1974, duties on goods affected by Decree Law 398 of December 30, 1968 (see above), including those duties introduced by Decree Law 1199, shall return to the levels which applied prior to the enforcement of Decree Law 398. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

MINIMUM VALUES ON CARS AND VANS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1205, published on December 29, 1971, fixes the following minimum values for the calculation of the import duty on cars and vans:

Tariff no.	Description	Minimum value US$ CIF each
87.02.01.00	'Jeep' type vehicles, with four-wheel drive, with or without power take off	2,200.00
87.02.02.00	Cars, including sports cars, weighing up to 800 kilos	4,000.00
87.02.03.00	Cars, including sports cars, weighing over 800 kilos and up to 1,100 kilos	4,800.00
87.02.04.00	Cars, including sports cars, weighing over 1,100 kilos	6,300.00
87.02.05.00	General purpose vans, weighing up to 800 kilos	4,000.00
87.02.06 00	General purpose vans, weighing over 800 kilos and up to 1,100 kilos	4,800.00
87.02.07.00	General purpose vans, weighing over 1,100 kilos	6,300.00

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Bolivia

INVESTMENT LAW: A new investment law has been introduced into Bolivia by Decree No. 10045 of December 10, 1971, which accords special treatment to new investments, national and/or foreign and reinvestments, in the following fields: industry, mining, agriculture, cattle ranching, renewable natural resources, construction and tourism. Petroleum and natural gas will be subject to special legislation. Special rules will apply to service industries. An informal translation is available on request. **CRE ext. 2289**

Argentina

REGISTRATION OF AGREEMENTS ON LICENSING AND TRANSFER OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, October 28, 1971, announced the passing of a law in Argentina introducing compulsory registration of the above agreements. Under transitional arrangements agreements entered into prior to September 10, 1971, the operative date of the new law, had to be registered by January 1, 1972, in order to remain legal. The period for the registration of these agreements has now been extended until March 1, 1972.

Copies of an unofficial translation in English of the new law and of the regulations are available for consultation in the Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, the Chancery House Annex of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2 and Export Data Branch, Export House, to which further inquiries may be addressed. **EDB ext. 416/477**

Peru

SPARE PARTS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES: Peruvian Decree Law No. 19256, published on December 31, 1971, frees imports of spare parts for public transport vehicles from all customs duties, including freight tax, until December 31, 1972. The items involved, which are exempted as long as they do not have Peruvian similars, are those listed in Decree Law 18387 of September 4, 1970, and Supreme Decree 345-68-HC of August 16, 1968. The General Customs Directorate and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce must be informed of importations to be made under this concession. Parts of the following tariff numbers are affected:

40.06	40.14	45.03	70.09	73.29	73.35	83.01	83.02	84.06	84.10	84.11
84.22	84.61	84.63	84.64	85.04	85.08	85.09	85.20	87.06	90.27	

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Uruguay

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORTS: Uruguayan Decree No. 884/971, issued on December 28, 1971, prohibits until March 31, 1972, imports of goods carrying surcharges of 50 per cent and above.

The ban will not affect:
imports which have already been registered before the date of the decree;
imports in transit and/or without exchange operation;
imports of raw materials and other materials which the Ministry of Finance considers indispensable for the continuity of production;
imports brought in under international treaties.

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